Seventh Series, Vol. XV; No. 38

Wednesday, April 8, 1981
Chaitra 18, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 8, 1981/Chaitra 18, 1903 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The augury is very good. Quorum is there. The questioner is there. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

Speedy Implementation of on-going Projects in N. E. Region

+

*722. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the various on-going projects in the North-Eastern region;

(b) whether any evaluation of the progress of these projects has been made by the Planning Commission;

(c) what steps are proposed for ensuring their speedy implementation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A list of projects in the Central Sector and NEC Plan is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The projects are monitored by the Ministry/Department concerned. Progress of the schemes is also discussed in detail at the time of Five Year Plan/Annual Plan discussions and corrective measures are outlined wherever required. The Committee of Ministers set up recently also reviews the progress of implementation of the projects.

Statement

Names of the on-going projects in the Central Sector and NEC Plan in the North Eastern Region:

A. *Agriculture and Allied Activities*

1. Seed Farms

Foundation Seed Farm for Major Crops

(i) Assam

(ii) Manipur

(iii) Tripura

2. Soil and Land use survey by ICAR

3. Watershed Management Project.

4. Jhum control schemes—Post Reclamation Assistance.

(i) Siang Catchment, Arunachal Pradesh

(ii) Ranga Catchment, Assam

(iii) Iril Catchment, Manipur

(iv) Didrum Upper Catchment, Meghalaya

(v) Dhaleswari Catchment, Mizoram

(vi) Howrah Manu Catchment, Tripura

(vii) Mangleu Catchment, Nagaland

(viii) Palok Chamdar, Mizoram

5. Ground Water Survey and Development.

6. Project Formulation Unit

B. *Horticulture*

1. Regional Foundation Seed Potato Farm—

(a) Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Sialsuk, Mizoram

(c) Helipong, Nagaland

(d) Laitkor, Meghalaya

2. Regional Seed Farm, Thingawl, Mizoram

3. Regional Seed Farm for Tuber Crops Sambrak, Meghalaya

4. Pilot Ginger Dehydration Plant, Sairang, Mizoram.

5. Regional Orchard cum Nursery for—

(a) Apple, Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Pear and Stone, Fruits, Maram, Manipur

(c) Citrus, Chite, Mizoram

(d) Citrus, Longoak, Nagaland

(e) Sub-tropical Fruits, Nalkata Tripura

(f) Citrus cum Stone Fruits, Barapani, Maghalya.

(g) Banana, Kheroni, Assam.

6. Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

C. *Animal Husbandry*

1. Regional Hill Cattle Breeding-*cum*-Demonstration Farm, Kanki, Arunachal Pradesh.

2. Regional Fodder Seed Production-*cum*-Demonstration Farm, Kamki, Arunachal Pradesh.

3. Regional Feed Testing Laboratory, Gauhati, Assam.

4. Regional Exotic Pig Breeding Farm, Loilang, Arunachal Pradesh.

5. Regional Fodder Seed Production-*cum*-Demonstration Farm, Tripura.

6. Regional Goat Breeding Farm, Tripura.

D. *Plantations*

Coffee

Coffee Nurseries in 5 States and 2 UTs.

Rubber

Two Bud Wood Nurseries, Assam & Tripura.

E. *Fisheries*

1. Regional Fish Seed Farm, Tezoma, Nagaland.

2. Regional Fish Pituitary Gland Bank, Tripura.

F. *Others*

1. ICAR Complex, Shillong.

2. Assam Agricultural University.

3. National Research Centre for Yarn.

4. National Research Centre for Methun.

II. *Industry*

(a) *Paper*

1. Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project at Tuli.

2. Nowgong Pulp and Paper Project (Assam).

3. Cachar Pulp and Paper Project (Assam).

(b) *Cement*

1. Mini Cement plant, Tazu (Arunachal Pradesh).

(c) *Village and Small Industries*

1. Establishment of North Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation.

2. *Sericulture*

(i) Expansion of Sericulture Training Institute, (Assam).

(ii) Revival of Certificate Course at Assam Textile Institution.

(iii) One Regional Oak Tasar Seed Station (Manipur and Meghalaya) with 2 sub-stations.

(iv) One Regional Foreign Race Seed Station, Mulberry (Meghalaya).

(v) Survey & Test Rearing of Oak Taser (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland).

(vi) One Regional P-3 Muga Seed Station at Higher Altitude (Assam).

(vii) Production Oriented Integrated Schemes—Pilot Extention Centre in all constituent units.

(viii) Establishment of Muga food plant, Oak plant Nurseries (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura).

(ix) Establishment of 14 Grainage-cum-training Centres for development of Oak Taser (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland).

(x) Preservation of Oak Taser Seed Cocoon (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland).

(xi) Mulberry Nursery-cum-Chowki Rearing Centres (Assam & Tripura).

(xii) Expansion of Eri Seed Grainage (Meghalaya).

(xiii) Programme of training of personnel in Sericulture.

(ix) One Cold Storage Plant (Assam).

(x) Silk Rearing Unit (Tripura).

(d) *Petroleum*

1. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL).

2. L. P. G. Plant.

3. Siliguri-Gauhati Pipeline Expansion.

4. Development of Jorajan Oilfield.

5. Namrup III Fertilizer Project.

III. *Mineral Exploration*

1. Siju Coal and Limestone (Meghalaya)

2. Namchik-Namphuk Coal (Arunachal Pradesh).

3. Bovjan Coal (Nagaland).

IV. *Power*

1. Loktak Hydro Electric Project

2. Kopili Hydro Electric Project

3. Garo Hills Thermal Project

V. *Transport*

(a) *Roads*

(i) Roads being raised to National Highway Standard:

1. Imphal Silchar Bedarpur

2. Silchar-Aizwal-Lungleh

3. Link to Itanagar

4. North Trunk Road (Gauhati-Passighat-Tezu-Sailchaghat).

5. Paikan-Tura-Dalu

6. Lateral Road (Portions in North Bengal & Assam).

(ii) *NEC Roads*

(a) New Construction 1785 Kms

(b) Improvement 1140 Kms

(b) *Bridges*

Second bridge across Brahmputra river at Bhomaraguri near Tezpur.

(c) *Railways*

1. Gauge Conversion between New Bongaigaon-Gauhati Section (157 Kms.).

2. New lines Gauhati-Burnihat (Assam/Meghalaya).

3. Amguri-Tuli (Assam/Nagaland)

4. Balipara Bhalukpong (Assam/Arunachal Pradesh).

5. Lalabagar/Lalaghat-Bhairabi (Assam/Mizoram).

6. Silchar-Juribam (Assam/Manipur).

7. Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (Tripura).

(d) *Inland Water Transport*

Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (strengthening of fleet).

(e) *Telecommunications*

(1) *Long distance transmission*

(A) *Microwave Schemes*

(i) Gauhati-Jorhat-Dibrugarh-Tinsukhia Wideband Schemes.

(ii) Gauhati-Goalpara-Bongaigaon narrowband scheme.

(iii) Jorhat-North Lakhimpur-Itanagar narrowband/HHF scheme.

(B) *UHF Schemes*

1. Kohima-Zakhama

2. Tinsukhia-Namroop

3. Silchar-Aizwal

4. Bomdila-Tejpur

5. Sillong-Jowai

6. Tinsukhia-Khonsa

7. Dimapur-Di-phu

8. Silchar-Karimganj

9. Silchar-Halflong

10. Champakova-Passighat

11. Imphal-Ukhrool

12. Wokha-Zenubhotto

(2) *Satellite Communication*

1. Shillong earth station

2. Itanagar earth station

3. Kohima earth station

4. Imphal earth station

5. Agartala earth station

(3) *Long distance switching*

(A) *Trunk automatic exchange*:

Sillong TAX expansion (800—1500 lines).

(B) *Telex exchanges*

1. Kohima Main—20 lines

2. Gauhati extension—60 lines

3. Silchar main—20 lines

4. Tinsukhia Extension 20+20 lines

(4) *Switching*

Local telephones-MAX-I

1. Gauhati (6000—7500 lines)

2. Agartala main (2100 lines)

3. Imphal Main (2100 lines)

4. Shillong (3000—4000 lines)

VI. *Health*

1. Regional Medical College, Manipur.

2. Regional Pharmacy Institute, Tripura.

3. Development of Pasteure Institute, Meghalaya.

4. Graduate Nursing College, Assam.

VII. *Education*

1. Regional Students Hostal, Shillong.

2. Extension of Tripura Engg. College, Agartala.

3. B. Pharma course in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.

4. Regional Engineering College, Silchar.

5. Regional College of Physical Education, Tripura.

6. Regional Police Training College, Meghalaya.

VIII. *Housing and Urban Development*

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Plantation workers.

2. Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns.

IX. *Water Supply*

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (under this programme, rural drinking water supply schemes are under implementation in all the States/Union Territories of the region).

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Planning Minister has planned his Answer to my Question very nicely.

MR. SPEAKER: Because he is a Planning Minister!

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I wanted to know specifically in part (c) of my question as follows:

"(c) what steps are proposed for ensuring their speedy implementation; and

(d) the details thereof?"

This is what I wanted to know. The hon. Minister has replied as follows:

"The Committee of Ministers set up recently also reviews the progress of implementation of the projects."

Sir, in the past in this House, during a discussion on the present turmoil in the North Eastern Region, references were made by all (irrespective of party affiliations) that the main problem in the North Eastern region is their economic backwardness.

If you go through the list of various projects under the different Ministries in the N.E. region, you will definitely see that the Central Government is making earnest efforts to give various projects under different ministries. But here, the main problem is the implementation part of it. That is the main thing. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to inform the House:

(a) How many meetings were held by the Makwana Committee?

(b) What are their findings?

(c) What steps have been taken by the Government specifically to implement those recommendations?

Secondly, I would like to bring out another important point. In the Statement given by the hon. Minister, in page 7, there is an item which comes under Part VII, Education: This is item 4, 'Regional Engineering College, Silchar' which is being established. Now, if you turn to page 4 of the statement, under the heading monitoring of Power Projects, there are three projects which are mentioned. They are:—

Loktak Hydro Electric Project, Kopili Hydro Electric Project and Garo Hills Thermal Project.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister when these Projects were started and when they were expected to be implemented. So far as the Garo Hills Thermal Project is concerned, what are the present steps which have been taken? If he is not satisfied with the progress, what steps does he propose to take to implement this project early? These are my questions, Sir.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the im-

plementation of the various projects which are being planned in the North Eastern region, I may point out to the House that we are very much concerned about the implementation part of it. And, so far as implementation is concerned, it is actually a three-pronged effort. Firstly, the State Governmnets are concerned with them. They are responsible for some of these plan projects. They are to take responsibility for the implementation of those plan projects which are part of the State sector. This is number one. Number two is this: There is the Central Sector, and the agencies of the Central Government, who are involved directly and the Corporations concerned. They are to be responsible for the implementation of these Central Sector Projects. Thirdly, we have the North-Eastern Council Projects taken up by the North-Eastern Council as per the recommendations of the North-Eastern States. A regular monitoring is being done by all the State Governments and also by the N.E.C. The N.E.C. has got a high-power organisation to look after the NEC projects. Now, the question of law and order situation in Assam, Manipur and so on, is an important aspect, due to which the materials needed by many of these projects have been affected, because these materials could not reach the spot in time.

But now, with the recent improvement in the situation, we have asked the State Governments, including the North Eastern Council and also the various Central Sector Organisations concerned to fully gear up their activities so that all these Plans can be implemented in time. As far as the Committee of Ministers is concerned, there were many formal and informal meetings and it has been decided that many of the ongoing schemes should be expedited, the construction schedule should be expedited. For example, in the case of many of the railway lines proposed, it is expected that they should be completed by the end of the financial year 1983-84. Similarly, many of the schemes of the agricultural and horticultural sectors will be launched within this year. As far as the Loktak and Kopili projects are concerned I had an opportunity to visit Loktak very recently. Now, there is some engineering problem and because of that, the Loktak project could not be commissioned in time. A part of tunnel structure caved in a few years' back and there were many casualities. But now they have got a new tunnelling machine. I am sure the Loktak project will be commissioned in time by the end of the financial year 1981-83.

In the case of the Kopili project, about half of the funds have been utilised for that project. Regarding Silchar, I may assure the hon. Member that the Engineering College is coming up according to schedule and we will see to it and we will try to fund it accordingly.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the assurances given for the completion of these projects. I would like to know whether the Makwana Committee would go further into this and submit another report on these projects. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these projects are going to be taken up as per plan and completed as per the schedule? What are the new projects the Planning Minister would consider for the North-Eastern region?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am sure that the Makwana Committee will meet as and when necessary. There is no difficulty about it and as far as the new projects are concerned, I have listed all the new projects in my statement.

Use of Simple Hindi in Translation of Official Documents

*723. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why simple and natural Hindi is not used in the

Hindi translation of Official documents; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make such translation popular?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) हिन्दी अनुवाद के सरल तथा सुबोध भाषा में न होने के कुछ कारण निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) सरकारी दस्तावेजों का अनुवाद करते समय अनुवाद के शाब्दिक रूप से होने पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(2) अंग्रेजी के प्रशासनिक शब्द बहुत समय से इस्तेमाल हो रहे हैं और इस कारण आसानी से समझ में आ जाते हैं; जबकि हिन्दी की शब्दावली अभी प्रशासन में नई है और इसलिए हिन्दी के शब्द कभी कभी अस्वाभाविक से लगते हैं।

(3) मंत्रालयों आदि में काम करने वाले अनुवादकों का स्तर अच्छा नहीं है।

(ख) हिन्दी अनुवाद के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए नीचे लिखे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:—

(1) विभिन्न विभागों में काम करने वाले अनुवादकों की ट्रेनिंग का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। यह ट्रेनिंग केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो में दी जाएगी और सभी अनुवादकों के लिए यह ट्रेनिंग लाजिमी कर दी गई है।

(2) सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी कर्मचारियों और अनुवादकों की एक अलग सेवा बनायी जाए। इस सेवा के बन जाने पर इन कर्मचारियों की योग्यता, चुनाव तथा सेवा की शर्तों में एकरूपता लायी जा सकेगी, जिससे कि अनुवादकों का स्तर सुधरेगा।

(3) सुरकार की बराबर यह कोशिश रही है कि सरकारी दस्तावेजों के अनुवाद में सरल और स्वाभाविक हिन्दी को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। सरकार ने इस विषय में समय समय पर आदेश भी जारी किए हैं कि हिन्दी के सुबोध शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया जाए और अंग्रेजी के नामों तथा शब्दों का बनावटी अनुवाद करने की कोशिश न की जाए। सरकार अपनी नीति पर बराबर जोर देती रहेगी जिससे कि हिन्दी अनुवाद अधिक से अधिक सरल और स्वाभाविक हो सके। यह आशा की जाती है कि अनुवादकों का स्तर सुधारने पर सरकार के इन आदेशों की पूर्ति हो सकेगी; परन्तु यदि अनुवाद का स्तर फिर भी नहीं सुधरा तो सरकार इस बारे में कदम उठाने पर विचार करगी।

SHRI R. P. DAS: The statement laid on the Table will show to what extent love for English is there. But our Prime Minister has said that Hindi should be developed. Sir, I am of the firm opinion that it is because of the love for English that Hindi as well as other regional languages, could not flourish or occupy its prestigious position in official correspondence and documentations and also in the deliberations on serious and important matters. The neglect and apathy of these leaders have reduced Hindi and the regional languages to a position inferior to English. Under the circumstances, only a cultural revolution can change the position and make these leaders feel and realise the need for elevating the position of Hindi and other regional languages as per the Constitution.

In this context, I would like to know whether a separate cadre of translators is going to be formed by the Government with a view to attracting men of calibre with good academic attainments and experience. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal for revision of the present pay-scales of the translators which are not only poor and inadequate, but have failed in attracting men of high calibre.

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर ने सप्लीमेंटरी में एक भी शब्द हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया हैं जबकि यह सवाल हिन्दी के प्रति था । अब सवाल का जवाब तो देना ही है । उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और साथ साथ यह भी कहा है कि हिन्दी और क्षेत्रीय भाषायें जो हैं वह पनप नहीं सकीं और अंग्रेजी की प्राथमिकता अभी तक चली आती है । रहनुमाओं को देखना चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस मामले पर ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि हिन्दी अपना स्थान ले सके और जो प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं वह भी अपना स्थान ले सकें । जहां तक हिन्दी के इस्तेमाल का सम्बन्ध है इसके लिए मैं ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि हम उपाय कर रहे हैं । इसके पहले भी उपाय किए गए थे । सन् 1976 में एक सर्कुलर जारी किया गया था कि मूल रूप में जो मस्विदा तैयार किया जाए वह कोशिश करें कि हिन्दी में हो और उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में हो, न कि अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद हिन्दी में हो । जब तक यह बात नहीं चलती है तब तक हिन्दी को प्राथमिकता नहीं मिलती । तो इसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं । अलाहदा एक सेवा बनाई गई है, एक काडर बनाया है ताकि एफीशिएन्ट पर्सन्स आने के लिए तैयार हों और वे लोग आकर इस मामले पर सोच सकें ।

स्पीकर साहब, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का लफ्ज ब लफ्ज हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन किया जाए तो उसमें हिन्दी के व्याकरण की बात रहती नहीं है । यह शिकायत हमको भी है और आपको भी शिकायत है और इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन आनरेबल मेम्बर से मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रुकावट किसी की नहीं है, यह रुकावट है अवाम की, हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बरान की, जोकि हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

बाकी आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो सजेशन दिया है उसको हमने नोट कर लिया है : ....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, literal translation is not enough to solve the problem. For example, in Hindi, the equivalent of airport is hawai adda. This is one of the most unpopular and bad equivalents.

In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government consider it necessary to form a high power standing committee with linguists of the country to conduct a survey of the Hindi equivalents of scientific technical and other important terms of various disciplines so far translated and find out suitable equivalents of such terms which would necessarily reflect the inner strength and the very genius of the language and give fullest expression to the environmental, psychological, social and cultural content of the language.

श्री जैल सिंह : आनरेबल मेम्बर को पता होना चाहिए कि हर एक ऐक्ट का अनुवाद पहले हिन्दी में किया जाता है आनरेबल मेम्बर का जो यह ख्याल है कि कोई और कमेटी बनाई जाए तो उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । पहले ही बहुत कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं, हिंदी के मामले पर, और एक कमेटी ऐसी भी बनी है जो हाउस की कमेटी है और बहुत बड़ी

कमेटी है । उस कमेटी ने जाकर विदेशों में भी और यहां भी इस बात का अध्ययन किया है कि कैसे इसको किया जाए । (व्यवधान) लोगों को तो इस बात की शिकायत है कि कमेटियों पर ज्यादा खर्चा होता है इसलिए मैं समझता हूं और कमेटी की कोई जरुरत नहीं है ।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति जो है, इसकी कभी बैठक हुई है ? दूसरा उसी के संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही कर लीजिए ।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : एक-एक करके "अ" "ब" "स" । "अ" मैंने कर दिया है । उसमें "ब" यह है कि मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो हिन्दी में अनुवाद होते हैं, गांधी जी का यह विचार था कि भाषा हिन्दी हो, लिपि नागरी हो, तो क्या वे ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगे कि जो हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो, वह बोल चाल की भाषा में हों, सरल हो और उसमें संस्कृत के ऐसे शब्द न हो जो अंग्रेजी से क्लिष्ट मालूम हों ?

श्री जैल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, इनके दो प्रश्न हैं, एक तो यह कि क्या मीटिंग हुई है ? मीटिंग हो चुकी है और जहां तक मेरी याद्दाश्त काम करती है, उनकी दो मीटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं । दूसरी बात उनकी यह कि जो हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो वह देवनागरी लिपि में सरल भाषा में होना चाहिए । मैं पहले भी विनति कर चुका हूं कि हम इस बात का भरपूर यत्न कर रहे हैं कि सरल हिन्दी भाषा हो । मगर इसके लिए जरुरी है कि हमको कान्स्टीचूशन के इरादे को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिकता हिन्दी को देनी चाहिए सरकारी कारोबार में, भाषा में और दायित्व में । यहां पर जो बातचीत होती है, लड़ाई होती है, झगड़े होते हैं, वह बात हिन्दी की हो, लेकिन बोलते हैं अंग्रजी में—इसलिए इसमें आपको कोआपरेशन देना चाहिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझ अफसोस है, इस सवाल पर कि गांधी जी के नाम को हम सभी लोग लेते हैं । गांधी जी जब हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के मुख्य द्वार पर पहुंचे, तो विश्वविद्यालय के बजाय अंग्रेजी के अन्दर वहां पर लिखा हुआ था और टांगे वाले ने कहा था कि "विसविद्यालय' चलें । तो उन्होंने कहा वाकई अंग्रेजी भाषा से भारत की हिन्दी भाषा की जबान काटी जाती है । यह विस है विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है, विश्वविद्यालय है । मैं आपके माध्यम से घर मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम हिन्दी भाषा, अपनी जो राष्ट्र भाषा है, उसके क्या सरकार तीन-चार बातों को मिलाकर, जैसे प्रचलित शब्द हैं, चाहे उर्दू के आ गए, चाहे अंग्रेजी के आ गए, जैसे रेलगाड़ी आदि । जो ऐसे शब्द हैं, उनकी हिन्दी भाषा जमाय और अगर ज्ञानी जी कहते हैं कि भरपूर कोशिश करते हैं, यह इतना लंबा** है, जिस का कोई सत्य नहीं है । आप बताइए. . (व्यवधान) . . बिल्कुल** है, मैं इस शब्द को कहूंगा—**है । हिन्दी के साथ अन्याय किया है, मातृभाषा के साथ अन्याय किया है** (व्यवधान) **बिल्कुल है, असत्य है, सत्य नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस करिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष जी, बस करने की बात नहीं है । संविधान की हत्या हुई है । ज्ञानी जी जैसे लोग जिनका हित भी इस बात में है, जो कि अंग्रेजी भी कम जानते

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हैं . . (**व्यवधान**) . . अध्यक्ष जी आप कैसी बात करते हैं । संविधान की हत्या की गई है । भारत की जबान काटी गई है । प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहना चाहिए . . (**व्यवधान**) . . क्या भरपूर कोशिश की हैं, वे जरा बताइए । भरपूर कोशिशें क्या हैं . . (**व्यवधान**) . . हां, हम भाषण में करेंगे . . (**व्यवधान**) . . बैठाने वाला है, कौन बोल रहा है, **जैसे** बहुत आए हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, अनारेबिल बागड़ी जी ने यह लफ्ज कह कर के ज्यादती की है हमारे साथ अन्याय किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप बहुत सुन्दर हिन्दी बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : अन्याय किया है । जो हमने कहा वह** है, तो पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस में**कहना ठीक नहीं है । कहना यह चाहिए था कि यह सच नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह शब्द तो अन-पार्लियामेंटरी है ही ।

श्री जैल सिंह : जो सर्कुलर 1976 में जारी हुआ था उस में यह हिदायत की गई थी——मैं उस का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं——"आधुनिक यन्त्रों, तरह-तरह के पुर्जों और नये जमाने की चीजों के जो अंग्रेजी नाम प्रचलित है, उन के कृत्रिम अनुवाद करने के बजाय उन्हें फिलहाल मूल रूप में ही देवनागरी लिपि में लिखना सभी के हित में होगा । जैस-जैसे लोग हिन्दी में दक्ष होते जायेंगे वैसे-वैसे एक स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अधिकृत शब्द अपने आप प्रचलित होते चले जायेंगे . .

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : हमें हिन्दी का भी हिन्दी अनुवाद चाहिये ।

श्री जैल सिंह : जब मैं यह पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने खुद भी इस को टिक-मार्क किया हुआ था । मैंने देखा——जब यह हिदायत की गई है कि सरल हिन्दी लिखो, लेकिन हिदायत करने वाले ने खुद अपने खत में जो लिखा है वह भी सरल हिन्दी नहीं है——यह मैं मानता हूं । यह सैक्रेटरी का एक लैटर है, इस को आप बरदाश्त कर लें क्योंकि यह बहुत पुराना है, अब इस का अमेंडमेंट नहीं हो सकता . . (**व्यवधान**) . . हिन्दी लिखते वक्त हिन्दी ही लिखने की कोशिश करें, न वह संस्कृत हो और न देवनागरी लिपि में अंग्रेजी हो । कहने का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दी वाक्य उस के न्यास, उस की प्रकृति के अनुसार होना चाहिये । यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि यह संस्कृत के दुरुह समास पदों की लड़ी हो जाय, अंग्रेजी मूल का अपपटा अनुवाद मात्र हो जाय । . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मातृभाषा का इस से ज्यादा अपमान , जो आज इस तरीके से हिन्दी के साथ किया जा रहा है, कभी नहीं हुआ है । इस तरह से कभी भी इस भाषा का सम्मान नहीं बढ़ेगा, इस भाषा का मजाक हो रहा है । हाउस में जो पढ़ा जा रहा है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह खुले-आम राष्ट्र भाषा का अपमान किया जा रहा है । . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां सरल हिन्दी की बात चल रही है लेकिन जो हिन्दी वह पढ़ रहे हैं और जिस पदाधिकारी ने वह ड्राफ्ट बना कर दिया है जिस को होम मिनिस्टर साहब पढ़ भी नहीं पा रहे हैं . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह बात नहीं है । . . (**व्यवधान**) . . यह हिन्दी भाषा का अपमान किया जा रहा है, यह अपमान बरदाश्त नहीं किया जायगा ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते ? सुनते क्यों नहीं, खुद ही बोले चले जा रहे हैं। वह पुराना पत्र पढ़ कर सुना रहे हैं..

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कुछ भी पढ़ें, लेकिन यह भाषा का अपमान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी कोई अच्छी भाषा नहीं है, जिस का कोई भी अपमान कर सके। यह गलत बात है..

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये अंग्रेजी भाषा के गुलाम..ये राष्ट्र भाषा का अपमान कर रहे हैं..**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत बात है। Nothing is going on record. इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। क्या हिन्दी इतनी छोटी हो गई है कि उस का अपमान हो जायेगा। कोई गलत बोल सकता है, अशुद्ध उच्चारण हो सकता है, लेकिन अपमान कोई नहीं कर सकता। आप जब अशुद्ध भाषा बोलते हैं तो क्या वह भाषा का अपमान है ? वह हमारी गलती है। No, I am not going to allow.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं यह सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूं..

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one by one. Dr. Karan Singh has been allowed.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। आप ने फिर ग़लत ढंग से पेश कर दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कोई ग़लत ढंग से पेश नहीं किया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ने यह कहा कि कोई शब्द ग़लत ढंग से पढ़े तो उस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह अपमान है। मुझे यह आपत्ति नहीं है। ज्ञानी जी कोई शब्द ग़लत पढ़ रहे हैं या सही पढ़ रहे हैं, मुझे यह आपत्ति नहीं है। मुझे यह आपत्ति है कि जब हिन्दी के बारे में इस ढंग से बात आये, जिससे सदन में हंसी हो और प्रेस के अंग्रेजीवादी हंसी करें, यह मातृभाषा का अपमान है, प्रधान मंत्री को इसके बारे में बोलना चाहिये। (**व्यवधान**) हिन्दी भाषा की ज़बान काटी जा रही है, हम कैसे बर्दाश्त करेंगे ? यह मातृभाषा का अपमान है। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा विनम्र प्रश्न यह है कि जो राजकीय पत्र हैं, आफिशियल डाक्युमैंट्स हैं, इनमें सरल हिन्दी का उपयोग हो या न हो, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब अंग्रेजी के पत्र लिखे जाते हैं, उसमें बेसिक इंग्लिश का प्रयोग नहीं होता, उसमें सही अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होता है, तो जो भी इस तरह के पत्र हों उसमें सही हिन्दी का प्रयोग होना चाहिये, उसको बिलकुल सरल बनाकर और हिन्दी को गलत रूप में भी प्रेरित नहीं करना चाहिये। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जहां तक सरलता का प्रश्न है, हम सब साथ हैं, लेकिन सरलता करते-करते ऐसा न हो कि उसका स्वरूप ही नष्ट हो जाये ? हिन्दी एक बड़ी सुन्दर भाषा है, एक राष्ट्र भाषा है, विश्व भाषा है उसका जो स्वरूप है उसको भी ज़हन में रखा जाना चाहिये और तभी यह पत्र आने चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सुना सवाल ?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, यह जो कहा गया था कि हिन्दी का अपमान करते हैं, (**व्यवधान**)

** Not recorded.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, वह कह रहे हैं कुछ और, और यह कह रहे हैं कि अपमान किया जा रहा है ।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दी का अपमान किया जा रहा है । डाक्टर साहब ने तो एक यथार्थ बात कही है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: आप किस के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे हैं ? बागड़ी जी के प्रश्न का या डाक्टर साहब के प्रश्न का ?

श्री जैल सिंह : डाक्टर साहब ने यथार्थ बात कही है, एक सैजशचन दी है, एक अच्छी तजवीज दी है, उस पर सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिये । बागड़ी जी कह रहे थे कि हिन्दी का अपमान हो रहा है । हिन्दी का अपमान बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा ।

मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि हिन्दी को अपना पूरा स्थान देने के लिये, पूरा सम्मान देने के लिये निहायत जरूरी है कि अंग्रेजी से पहले हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाये, हिन्दी का प्रयोग पहले किया जाये । यह तभी होगा जब उसके साथ अवाम की को-आपरेशन हो, हर मेम्बर भी इस बात को सोचें । वह अपने आप को फ्लुएंटली और रवानी में इंग्लिश में बोल सकते हैं, हिन्दी में नहीं बोल सकते हैं, वह कभी हिन्दी बोलते ही नहीं । वह क्यों नहीं हिन्दी में बोलते हैं । मेरी मेम्बरों से भी प्रार्थना है कि वह हिन्दी में भी बोलें ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रधानता में एक मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें यह फैसला किया गया था कि हिन्दी को और उसके साथ-साथ उर्दू को भी और दूसरी भाषाओं को भी बढ़ावा देने के लिये उपाय किये जाये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें आपत्तिजनक क्या है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अपने लिखित जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दी की शब्दावली प्रशासन में अभी नयी है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब अंग्रेज 200, 250 वर्ष पहले यहां आये तो उस समय इस देश की जबान क्या थी ? जस समय भी हिन्दी में काम चलता था या नहीं ? जब अंग्रेज आये थे तो उन्होंने कब आपसे पूछा कि अंग्रेजी चाहिये या हिन्दी? उन्होंने अंग्रेजी लागू कर दी ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब भी आपका जो संशोधित कांस्टीट्यूशन है वह भी हिन्दी में नहीं है । संविधान की संशोधित प्रति हिन्दी में उपलब्ध नहीं है । अभी उसका अनुवाद किया जा रहा है । आपने 1961 में आफिशियल लैंगुएज एक्ट लागू किया संविधान की मंशा थी कि 10 साल में अंग्रेजी समाप्त हो जायेगी और हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में अपना स्थान ग्रहण करेगी, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी भाषा के सवाल पर साउथ में कुछ बोलती हैं और नार्थ में कुछ बोलती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की भाषा के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है ? यदि आफिशियल लैंगुएज का कोई उल्लंघन करता है और जो आप ने कहा है, उस का पालन नहीं करता है, तो क्या उस के लिए भी आप दंड का विधान रखेंगे ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जी, जरा खड़े होकर बता दो ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी): मैं पूरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने नहीं उठी हूं मेरा नाम इन्होंने लिया है इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मैं कभी एक बात इधर की या एक बात उधर की नहीं कहती हूं । मैंने एक ही बात कही

है चाहे यहां इस सदन में कहीं है और सदन के बाहर भी कहीं है उत्तर भारत में भी कहीं है और दक्षिण भारत में भी कहीं है और वह यह है कि हम सब चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी आगे बढ़े। हिन्दी किस प्रकार की हो वह सब को मिल कर निर्णय करना है। मुझे बहुत शुद्ध हिन्दी नहीं आती है। इसलिए मेरी इच्छा होगी कि सरल हिन्दी हो लेकिन संग संग जो दूसरे लोग हैं चाहे महाराष्ट्र में हैं चाहे गुजरात में हैं और चाहे मलयालम बोलते हैं उनको दूसरी हिन्दी ज्यादा सरल पड़ती है जिस में संस्कृत के शब्द हों। इसलिए इन सब चीजों का हमें ध्यान रखना है। इतने बड़े देश में हम रहते हैं तो जरा संतुलन बीच में से निकालना चाहिए। यह भी सच है मुझे याद नहीं अभी किसी ने यहां पर कहा था कि बहुत से दूसरे देश हैं जो कई ऐसे शब्द अपना रहे हैं विशेषकर साइंस में जो चाहे अंग्रेजी से शुरु हुए हों या जर्मन के हों या किसी और भाषा के हों तो ये शब्द अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हो गये हैं इसलिए इस चीज में हमें बहुत कठोर लकीर नहीं बनानी चाहिए उस में जरा देखना चाहिए जैसा कि स्वयं बागड़ी जी ने कहा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सब जिलों पर बिल्कुल एक सा उच्चारण नहीं है। हम जहां से आते हैं, वहां एक प्रकार की बोली है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे हिस्सों में या बिहार में थोड़ी दूसरे प्रकार की है। अब कोशिश हमारी यह होनी चाहिए कि अहिस्ता अहिस्ता इस पर एक मिश्रण हो और एक ऊंची भाषा बने इस में से निकले। हिन्दी के पक्ष में हम सब लोग हैं लेकिन संग-संग यहां मैं ने यह कहा है, दक्षिण में कहा है और अब फिर यहां कह रही हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि हिन्दी या कोई दूसरी भाषा हम किसी के ऊपर थोप दें। यह मैंने जरूर कहा है और इस को मैं दोहरा देती हूं। इस से हमारे दक्षिण के भाई और हमारे पूर्वी हिस्से के भाई, जो सामने बैठे हुए हैं, इन को केवल परेशानी ही नहीं होती है बल्कि उनमें एक ऐसा रीएक्शन भी होता है कि जो थोड़ी बहुत सीखता भी है, उसको भी वे रोक देते हैं। इसलिए हिन्दी के हित में भी यह है कि हम कोशिश करें और लोगों की रुचि इसमें बढ़ाएं कि वे स्वयं इस को सीखें बजाय हमारे ज़बरदस्ती यह कहने के कि आप को यह सीखनी है। यह हमारी नीति नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब सब को तो मैं टाइम नहीं दे सकता। आपको भी टाइम मिलता है लेकिन ऐसा तो नहीं है कि 542 सदस्य जो हैं उन सब को एक दम टाइम दे दूं। उनको मैं टाइम नहीं दे सकता, बारी-बारी टाइम देता हूं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Prime Minister said is important. But what I want to ask, through you is this. It is true that Hindi will not be imposed. But what is happening today is, the balance is definitely towards the persons who know Hindi or English. The persons who are efficient in their regional language are discriminated against, particularly because of their lack of knowledge of Hindi or English. Is the Government ready to declare equality all languages and provide equal opportunity to all of them?

श्री जैल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, इस में तो गवर्नमैन्ट की नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि वह इक्युअल अपोर्चूनिटी सब भाषाओं को सीखने के लिए और उसका प्रयोग करने के लिए देती है और इस में पूरा पूरा यत्न कर रहे हैं कि बैलेन्स रखा जाए और किसी को इस बात के लिए कष्ट न हो, मगर छोटी छोटी बातों में हम समय नष्ट कर देते हैं जैसे हर एक का प्रोनेन्शियेशन एक भाषा में एक सा नहीं है एक प्रान्त वाले का दूसरे

प्रान्त वाले से प्रोनेन्शियेसन नहीं मिलता है। कभी कभी ऐसा भी हो जाता है लेकिन उस में भी हम यह सोचते हैं कि यह शुद्ध हिन्दी नहीं है, यह अंग्रेजी गलत है और वह गलत है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेन्ट इस मामले में बिल्कुल एक पुख्ता इरादा रखती है कि हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी का स्थान मिल जाए, मगर किसी भी इलाके को, किसी भी प्रान्त के ऐसे इलाके को, जहां लोगों का हिन्दी सीखना मुश्किल है, उन को हम मजबूर नहीं करना चाहते और उन के जजबात को हम कद्र करते हैं। इसीलिए यह फैसला किया गया है कि जब तक एक भी प्रान्त इस बात को नहीं मानेगा, तब तक हम वहां इस को लागू नहीं करेंगे।

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी: अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो हिन्दी के बारे में चल रहा है मैं देखती हूं कि जितनी भी हमारे पास कार्यवाही जाती है वह सब अंग्रेजी में जाती है। यह निकाला भी गया है कि वह हिन्दी में जानी चाहिए किंतु आज तक हमारे पास कार्यवाही हिन्दी में नहीं गयी है, वह अंग्रेजी में जाती है। जितने भी पट्ट लगे हुए हैं, दुकानों में, कार्यालयों में, वे अंग्रेजी में लगे हुए हैं। क्या वे हिन्दी में नहीं लग सकते हैं? क्या दुकानों और कार्यालयों में पट्ट अंग्रेजी में ही पढ़े जाते हैं, क्या वे हिन्दी में नहीं पढ़े जा सकते हैं? आप दुकानों पर और कार्यालयों में अंग्रेजी में पट्टे क्यों लगाते हैं जबकि अपनी मातृभाषा हिन्दी हो गयी है? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि हिन्दी में ही क्यों न ही काम चल रहा है?

श्री जैल सिंह: मील के पत्थरों पर और दफ्तरों में भी दोनों भाषाओं में बोर्ड लगाये जाते हैं।

Development of Western Ghats

*724. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that an integrated long term plan for the development of the Western Ghats had been preapred;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total money to be spent on this scheme; (i) by the States concerned, (ii) by the Central Government, (iii) from the funds of the World Bank;

(d) whether any special measures will be adopted to give priority to environmental conservation and preservation of ecology while implementing the projects; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a programme for the Western Ghats region falling in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa is in operation since 1974-75 and is approved on yearly basis.

(c) A Special Central Assistance of Rs. 75 crores has been allocated for the programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan as against Rs. 20 crores in the Fifth Plan.

The informaion on flow of funds to the area from State Plan resources as well as information on the magnitude of World Bank funds, if any, likely to flow to this region are not available, as the sub-plan approach is not being followed in the case of Western Ghats Programme.

(d) and (e). The programme drawn up for the region during Sixth Plan period will aim at a balance in emphasis between the beneficiary-oriented and infrastructure development programmes, keeping in view the overall importance of ecological restoration and conservation. It has been emphasised that the economic projects located in these areas should build into their cost structure, the cost of eco-restoration. The preservation of valuable flora and fauna through a chain of bio-sphere reserves, national parks and gene sanctuaries is also contemplated. The Plan schemes would also aim at better land use and control of soil erosion through watershed management afforestation. silvi-pasture development and replacement of annual crops with perennial shrubs and plantation crops in steep slopes.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: It is not clear from the answer whether the Government now at least will try to understand the magnitude of the problem and approach the World Bank for assistance. State-wise allocation also has not been supplied, though it is stated that Rs. 75 crores has been allotted in the sixth plan as against Rs 20 crores in the previous plan. What is the State-wise allocation and what is the amount that has been allocated to Karnataka?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: When this matter came up for consideration of the Chief Ministers committee, the State Governments were of the opinion that the schemes with World Bank assistance should be taken up only by the State Governments and not by any regional organisation. Most of these areas which are covered in the Western Ghats region have a taluka-wise approach towards planning. That is also a constraint for the formulation of any such regional plan, which may be broached for the consideration of the World Bank. But it is a matter in which the State Governments' opinion has to be given due consideration. As far as State-wise allocation goes, the breakup is like this: Maharashtra Rs. 23.08 crores; Kerala 17.8 crores; Karnataka Rs. 14.45 crores; Tamilnadu Rs. 13.02 crores; Goa Rs. 3.65 crores; Survey and Studies Rs. 3 crores.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Is there any allotment for communication and health development specifically in the Western Ghats, since the communication facilities are very much less there?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The development priorities which have been put up and decided upon by the Chief Ministers' Committee are: (a) agriculture including horticulture (b) animal husbandry and forestry; (c) pasture development and eco-preservation and (d) transport and communication. Most of the transport and communication development is covered under the State plan.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The planned development of the Western Ghats, conceived and take up 7 years ago is being implemented at a snail's pace and even the financial allotment is woefully inadequate to put through this massive plan. In this context may I know if the Government is serious about the development of the Western Ghats and whether the Government is going to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers to plan and monitor the development of the Western Ghats?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member will be pleased to learn that we invited this Committee to meet after a lapse of six years. This Chief Ministers' Committee has met only recently on 8th March. 1981. As far as its funding goes, the plan outlay for the Western Ghats has been increased by 375 per cent to Rs. 75 crores. This shows the anxiety that we place on it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Part (a) of the reply mentions that a programme for the Western Ghats region falling in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa is in operation since 1974-75 and is approved on yearly basis. May I know from the hon. Minister the areas so for identified in Maharashtra under this scheme since 1974-75 and the development made so far?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As I mentioned earlier, this programme had not been attended to seriously during the last three or four years. It is only recently that we have again put emphasis on this particular programme. Now, we have asked the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad and the Town and Country Planning Organisation to have a detailed techno-economic survey of the area and to project a macro-regional perspective plan and some micro-level prototype studies at the taluka level. A Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to study the water resources in the Konkan region of Maharashtra. Similarly, we have also been considering irrigation plans for this area.

Dredging of Mineral nodules from Ocean

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*727. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Research ship of the National Institue of Oceanography has achieved the technological feat of dredging mineral nodules from the ocean floor recently; and

(b) if so. the salient features of the ocean mining technology that is being developed by the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Samples of polymetallic nodules have been collected from the Indian Ocean by the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa, during the 86th and 87th cruises by its research vessel "Gaveshani".

(b) The existence of polymetallic nodules in the sea-bed on a large scale is of great significance especially because of limited resources of these metals on land. The survey, exploration etc. of deep-sea nodules has therefore been identified by CSIR as a major thrust area of research in oceanography, and has been designated as an All India Coordinated Project in which NIO will play an important role. Among the ships being acquired by the Ocean Science & Technology Agency, to provide national facilities for marine research, is the Oceanographic Research Vessel which will be equipped with special equipment such as under-water camera, deep-sea echosounders, grabs and winches, computer aided navigation system etc.; this vessel will have capability of exploring and mining polymetallic nodules. A programme to train manpower has also been undertaken.

Government expresses its appreciation of our marine scientists for their excellent work.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The statement which is laid on the Table, is a very good statement. I would like to congratulate the marine scientists and specially those who have been working on the dredging of the ocean-bed. May I know the steps being taken by the Government to mine these nodules from the ocean floor falling within the Indian economic zone, on its own, free of foreign interference, in view of the position that the country's entry into deep-

sea bed mining has broken the monopoly of big powers in this field? It has been reported that multinational corporations are blocking the signing of the sea law treaty because of their opposition to the provision of transfer of technology. What action is being contemplated by the Government and what is the Government doing to train our own people?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The Hon. Member asked whether the mining of the said polymetallic nodules had been in the exclusive Indian economic zone. I would like to clarify this a little bit because the particular place where these polymetallic nodules have been found is near the equator, about 150 miles from the southern most tip of the Indian territory. Regarding the hon. Member's question about multinationals blocking the issue. We are not officially informed as to what the multinationals are doing. But I would like to inform the House and the Member that at present the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea is in session where these matters are being looked into.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: As far as the multinationals are concerned, the Hindustan Times carried an article on 6/4/81 where they have named the five multinationals which are blocking the signinig of the sea law treaty. Anyhow, I am putting my second supplementary. May I know whether the Government is facing any difficulty in getting specialised and sophisticated equipment for deep-sea-bed mining; if so, whether some more ships like 'Gaveshani' could not be designed and converted at the Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta? I would also like to know whether the Government intends to float an Indian consortium for undertaking non-stop mining of the sea-bed for these mineral nodules.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, it is a matter of pride that the ship 'Gaveshani' was totally made in Calcutta and there was no foreign collaboration but, for future excavation and going down to great depths in the sea, what is required is a very very sophisticated vessel. The Planning Commission could not allocate the funds that were required by the Department for going into this. Hence we have taken a soft loan and the Federal Republic of Germany has given us a loan and certain equipment and we hope to get this particular ship by 1982.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SHARMA: Will the Hon. Minister inform the House.

(a) Whether the polymetallic nodules have been tested and analysed in our laboratories; if so,

(b) What are the results and the metallic contents obtained in the laboratory; and

(c) What effective steps our Government are taking to explore the possibilities of commercial production of these metallic contents?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The metallic contents today are not verified because they are under testing with various laboratories of the CSIR. But, we have certain information of similar poly-metallic nodules which have been taken out from the sea-bed and the contents of such nodules are approximately manganese. 14 to 20 per cent, Iron 15 to 20 per cent, nickel 30 per cent to 65 per cent cobalt. 25 per cent to 1.25 per cent and copper .06 per cent to 37 per cent. (*Interruptions*).

I would like to remind the Hon. Member that this work that our scientists of the laboratory at Goa have done is tremendous and comparable with some of the most advanced countries like France, U.K., Germany, America and Russia. To mine the particular nodules, great amount of exercise like training manpower and getting specialised equipment is necessary and all this takes time. But we hope that with the thrust that Hon. Prime Minister has given to science and technology, we would be able to do it earlier than most of the other countries.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What steps are being taken by Government in order to encourage our Universities and other scientific institutions in our country to see that there would be a regular stream of young people who are trained in this direction so that we need no longer depend upon foreign personnel or foreign know-how?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I would like to remind the Hon. Member of what I said earlier that the know-how is entirely Indian. The ship 'Gaveshani' is totally indigenous. I would like to inform the Hon. Member that for future work we have an excellent team of young talented scientists. A Committee has been constituted of major agencies such as the Geological Survey of India, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Indian Metallurgical Department, NIO, IIT and Universities which would be fully associated in this research programme.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In the Law of the Sea Conference at Caracas, it was one of the points that was discussed that an International Seabed Authority would be set up to exploit the sea-bed minerals.

I would like to know what has happened to that and whether a decision has been taken about its composition, powers and the financial implications. Pending the decision, is it not open to the Member-States to proceed with the exploitation of the sea-bed within the exclusive economic zone of the individual country?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: As I have said previously, this UN Conference on the Law of the Sea is in session. But I would like to clarify the other point. As far as India is concerned, we have our territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of 1976. There is already a consensus in the U.N. Conference about 200 miles exclusive economic zone where a coastal State will have sovereign rights for exploration, exploitation and management of all its resources.

नमक पर लगे उपकर का समाप्त किया जाना

*728. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नमक पर लगे उपकर को राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितने राजस्व की हानि होगी ;

(ख) इस समय नमक-उपकर से प्राप्त राजस्व में राज्य सरकारों का हिस्सा कितना है ; और

(ग) क्या नमक पर लगे उपकर को पूर्णतः समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government have not taken any decision to entrust cess on Salt to State Governments.

(b) Nil.

(c) Salt Enquiry Committee set up by Government in 1978 to undertake a review of the problems facing Salt Industry have recently made recommendations regarding levy of salt cess. These recommendations are under consideration.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि नमक पर कर के बारे में आजादी की लड़ाई के जमाने में महात्मा गांधी ने नमक कर के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी थी और आज हम नमक पर कर ले रहे हैं, भले ही थोड़ा हो। तो यह कहां तक सही है इस पर सरकार को फैसला करना चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी करना चाहिये और जब तक कोई फैसला न हो तब तक जिन राज्यों में नमक पैदा होता है उन राज्यों को नमक पर लगे कर में से कुछ हिस्सा आप देना चाहते हैं कि नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): There is a difference between a cess and a tax. The cess is always linked with the objective. The object of the salt cess is to utilize that cess for promoting and developing salt works. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Salt Cess Act, 1953 governs the manner in which the utilisation of the salt cess can be done for the objects mentioned in that Act. The important ones are the following: (1) Promoting the welfare of labour employed in the salt industry; (you will appreciate that Mahatma Gandhi never meant to oppose a levy for such a purpose); (2) meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the Salt Organisation maintained by the Central Government; (3) meeting the cost of measures taken in connection with the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies; (4) regulation and control of the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies and, in particular, measures for the establishment and maintenance of research stations and model salt farms; (5) establishment, maintenance and expansion of salt factories; and (6) fixing the grades of salt and promoting and encouraging co-operative effort among manufacturers. These are the promotional and development activities undertaken out of the proceeds of the salt cess.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे गुजरात में बड़ी मात्रा में नमक पैदा होता है । मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उपकर का उपयोग गुजरात में कुछ नहीं होता । नमक उद्योग के अन्दर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं वह बड़ी मेहनत करते हैं फिर भी उनको अच्छा वेतन नहीं मिलता जिसके कारण उनको पूरा खाना नहीं मिल पाता है । तो उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है यह भी आप बतायें ?

साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जांच समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसकी क्या सिफारिशें हैं, और क्या उन सिफारिशों को आप सभा पटल पर रखेंगे कि नहीं ?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : जहां तक साल्ट इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की बात है जवाब में भी यह कहा गया है कि "That is under consideration." After the report is considered and the Government takes a decision on that, we have no objection to placing it on the Table of the House at that time. As far as the promotional activities are concerned, the hon. Member would appreciate that it is not done only by the Salt Commissioner's office. Its involvement in the promotional activities is in collaboration with the Central Advisory Committee as well as the regional and local ones. They keep on reviewing from time to time the impact of the expenditure of the cess on the salt development and promotional projects.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : नमक उपकर से अब तक कितनी आमदनी हुई है, खास तौर से गुजरात में कितना उपकर मिला है और इसका इस्तेमाल कौन-कौन सी चीज पर किया गया है और कितनी जमा राशि अब तक पड़ी हुई है ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The State-wise information is not available, but I can give the total collections to the hon. Member. The total collections for 1977-78 are Rs. 1,51,81,878.54, for 1978-79 they are Rs. 1,61,22,859.12, for 1979-80 they are Rs. 1,66,64,033.56.

As far as the expenditure is concerned, the classification that we have is two-fold and out of that, the important one is on developmental work including maintenance works. For 1977-78 it was Rs. 31,43,889, for 1978-79 it was Rs. 47,97,609 and for 1979-80 it was Rs. 47,22,877.

National survey on bonded labour by Gandhi Peace Foundation

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*730. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:
SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the National Survey on the Incidence of Bonded Labour conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in 1978, foreign nationals were also involved;

(b) if so, how many foreign nationals took part in the survey and what was their nationality; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these foreign nationals visited sensitive border areas in he hills with sophisticated photographic equipment for filming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three West German nationals were engaged in the Survey.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Gandhi Peace Foundation, there were no such visits to sensitive border areas in the hills which are known to have been surveyed. However, further information in this regard is being obtained.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Sir, actually I have put this question to the Home Ministry, but I do not know now it was transferred to the Labour Ministry.

It appears from the newspapers that this Gandhi Peace Foundation has become the hot-bed of all kinds of dubious activities. Therefore, there are a number of institutions coming up. In view of this, I would like to know whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 8 lakhs have been poured into this small project. What is the data collected, what are the names and for what purpose? According to my information, there are three Germans involved in this. Has the Government inquired into their antecedents? The names of hese Germans are, Mr. Arnult Lorentz, Mr. Irmel Marla and Mr. Michael Wetzel. Why should these Germans come here and inquire into all kinds of things including collecting data? Has the Government inquired into their antecedents?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The Government is inquiring into the antecedents of these three West Germans about whom the hon. Member referred. The matter is in the Home Ministry they are inquiring about it.

About the funding of this survey. I would like to tell the House that this survey was conducted, as the hon. Member has mentioned, by Gandhi Peace Foundation and that survey was funded by the Bread for the World of the Evangelical Charch of Germany, and so, the Government has not expended anything over that except that it secured the coordination of the National Labour Institute and so, the Labour Ministry has spent on their own personnel Rs. 11,795/- for 1978-79.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Sir, the Home Minister is here. According to my information, under the pretext of research, even the names of owners and managers of cinema theatres in the military cantonment areas are collected. Therefore I would like to know from the Home Minister whether any kind of inquiry has been made into the false kind of research activities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, about what the hon. Member has pointed out, we would like to inquire into it. Certain inquiries are already made and the matter is under consideration for further inquiries.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि गांधी पीस फाइण्डेशन ने जो सर्वे किया है, उससे यह पता लगा है कि देश में अभी बन्धुआ मजदूरों की तादाद 23 लाख है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : 26 लाख से ज्यादा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार ने इस सर्वे के परिणामों को देखा है और उन बन्धुआ मजदूरों की मुक्ति की जा रही है ? इसका बड़ा अभियान शुरू किया गया था, क्या उस अभियान का यही परिणाम निकला है ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : 10 स्टेटों में 1000 गांव का सर्वे किया गया था और उसके अनुसार 26.17 लाख बौंडेड लेबर थे जिसमें 66 परसेंट बांडेड लेबर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के थे और 18/3 परसेंट शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के थे । हमारे फिगर्ज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स द्वारा दी गई इनफार्मेशन पर बेस्ड हैं । यह एक्ट 1976 में आपरेशन में आया था । तब से हम लोगों ने 1,20,971 बांडिड लेबरर्ज को फ्री किया है और उनमें से 1,03,707 पर्सन्ज को रीहैबिलिटेट किया है । लेबर मिनिस्टर ने कल डिमांड्ज पर डिसकशन का जो रेप्लाई दिया, शायद माननीय सदस्य ने उसको सुना नहीं । अभी 17,264 बांडिड लेबरर्ज को रीहैबिलिटेट करना है । हमने सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि 1982 के अन्त तक सभी बांडिड लेबरर्ज को फ्री करके रीहैबिलिटेट कर दिया जाये । इसके लिए बजट में 3.25 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोवेजन किया गया है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

*725. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India's ambitious Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is expected to be lofted in 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its preparation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI); (a) Yes, Sir. Present planning aims at the development of PSLV by 1986-87.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) will be developed using various technological capabilities in solid and liquid propulsion systems as well as other launch vehicle systems gained by ISRO. Various studies have been conducted to optimise the vehicle configuration. The final configuration is likely to consist of a solid propellant booster, a second stage having a liquid engine and upper stages with high performance solid motors. Various technical studies and designs are progressing. The PSLV project has been formally organised recently and various preparatory activities have commenced.

Work was initiated much earlier on long lead-time activities. For example, contracts were finalised with Indian industries in 1979 and 1980 for production of the required liquid propellants. Augmentation of solid propellant production facilities commenced in 1980. Work started early this year to set up the required solid motor static testing facilities for PSLV. Sites have been selected for the establishment of various test facilities. A large number of R&D organisations and Indian engineering and fabrication industries took part in a technical seminar last year to familiarise themselves with the hardware fabrication requirements of future Indian launch vehicles, particularly PSLV.

High Prices of Creams, Lotions and Powders

*726. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the products manufactured and marketed by Johnsons and Johnsons;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of a number of creams, lotions, powders etc. produced by them are very much on the high side;

(c) if so, the sale price of each item;

(d) reasons for arriving at such a high price of their products; and

(e) action Government propose to take to bring down the prices of their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement indicating the items, whose production and sale have been shown in the latest available Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Johnsons and Johnsons Ltd., Bombay, is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (e). Government do not exercise any price control in respect of such non-essential cosmetic items. As such, no watch is kept on their prices. Furthermore, the Government have no proposal to exercise control over the prices of such items.

Statement

1. Pressure sensitive adhesive tapes.

2. Sutures and other surgeons' requisites:

(a) Sutures

(b) Eyeless needled sutures

(c) Braided sutures

(d) Sterlising fluid

(e) Gauze and bandages

3. Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation products & Lubricating jelly

4. Johnson's baby products

5. Johnson's prickly heat products

6. Toothbrushes

7. Orthopaedic plaster of paris bandages

8. Sanitary protection products

9. Surgical powder

10. Cloth adhesive tapes

11. Cotton buds.

Examinations for promotion in Defence Services

*729. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objects of examinations for promotion in the Defence Services;

(b) whether this type of examination is not there for promotion in other services such as I.A.S./I.F.S. etc. and if so the reasons why this distinction has been made in the case of Defence Services;

(c) whether there is any move to abolish the system and what is the recommendation of the experts committee on this issue; and

(d) whether Government have any team/committee to take the views of the Armed Forces personnel in such matters?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Examinations are designed to ensure development of professional knowledge in officers. They also help to enable officers to achieve a high level of proficiency in their roles, both in war and peace. The passing of these examinations is not mandatory in the Navy.

(b) There are mandatory examinations for Civil Services also. Arm-

(c) While there is no move to abolish examinations in the Armed Forces, a Committee is going into the question of improvements and reforms of the present system of the Air Force. An Examination Research and Reforms Cell has been set up in the Army for similar purposes.

(d) Armed Forces officers are invariably consulted in matters relating to their profession. Government take decisions only after careful and detailed study of all connected matters.

Third Sugar wage board

*731. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when the Second Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry was appointed and the date on which the said Sugar Wage Board submitted its report to Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a serious discontent amongst sugar workers in the country for Government's apathy for appointing a Third Sugar Wage Board, whose appointment is long overdue; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to appoint a Third Sugar Wage Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Second Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry was appointed on 16th November, 1965 and the said Wage Board submited its report on 18th February, 1970 which was accepted by the Government on 7th July, 1970.

(b) The Government have received a resresentation from the Vice-President, All India Federation of Sugar Workers stating *inter-alia* that after the IInd Wage Board, the Central Government have not revised the rates of wages of sugar Workers for more than a decade. It has also come to the notice of Government that the action committee of sugar workers has decided to launch a mass signature compaign of sugar workers all over the country and to organise Dharnas in the State Capitals to press the urgent demand of the workers in sugar industry.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Victimisation of workers who participated in Bangalore strike 1*

*732. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 77 days old strike in the public sector units in Bangalore was withdrawn unconditionally;

(b) if so, whether the victimisation has taken place as a seqal to the strike; and

(b) if so, whether any victimisation will be ended and negotiations recommenced to settle the issues arising of the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). No case of victimisation has ben reported. The question of re-commencing negotiations has been left to the parties concerned.

शहडोल, मध्यप्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

***733. श्री दलबीर सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी बहुसंख्यक जिले शहडोल को किस आधार पर औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत जिला घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कारणों से उस क्षेत्र में छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं की जा रही है तथा वहां बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के आधार पर औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला मानने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड से मध्य प्रदेश के शाहडोल जिले को उन्नत पाया गया है अतः इस जिले को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला नहीं माना गया है।

(ख) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, शाहडोल से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर जिले में नए औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना की जा रही है। वर्ष 1979-80 में कारीगर एककों सहित 251 इकाइयां स्थापित की गई है। अप्रैल, 1980 से फरवरी, 1981 (जून, 1980 को छोड़कर) तक 246 इकाइयां स्थापित की गई थीं।

Cement Production

*734. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have encouraged the establishment of cement plants, which would utilise the waste in steel plants;

(b) whether any actual implementation of such projects of cement manufacture has taken place;

(c) the actual production of cement in 1978, 1979 and 1980 from all sources;

(d) the projected production of cement in 1981 and 1982, and

(e) the actual plants being constructed for manufacture of cement and their capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Production of cement of all varieties during 1978, 1979 and 1980 were as below:—

Year	*Cement Production* (in million tonnes)
1978	19.62
1979	18.30
1980	17.90

(d) The production of cement during 1981 and 1982 estimated after keeping in view the additional capacities likely to materialise and on the norms of capacity utilisation adopted for this Industry, is likely to be of the order of 23 and 27.30 million tonnes, respectively.

(e) A statement indicating the names of the units whose capacities are likely to come up during the Sixth Five Year period, as assessed by the Working Group for Cement Industry, is attached.

Statement

Name of Unit	*(In million tonnes) Capacity*
Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Neemuch	0.40
Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Akaltara	0.40
Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Yerraguntala	0.40
U.P. State Cement Corporation Dalla/Chunar (Exp. I)	0.84
J&K Mineral Ltd., Khrew	0.20
U.P. State Cement Corporation—Dalla/Chunar (Exp. II)	0.84
Damodar Cement & Slags Limited	0.26

1	2
Kerala Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	0.2
Hira Cement Ltd.	0.13
Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Adilabad	0.40
Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Tandur	1.00
Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela	2.00
Karnataka State Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd., Chitapur	0.40
Maihar Cement (Exp. I)	0.40
Udaipur Cement Works Ltd.	0.20
Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Jamul	0.30
Associated Cement Co. Ltd. Chanda	0.16
Kesoram Cement Limited	0.20
Maihar Cement (Exp. II)	0.40
Mangalam Cement Ltd.	0.40
KCP Ltd. (Macherla)	0.09
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	0.07
Narmada Cements Ltd.	1.00
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	0.13
Century Cement Ltd. Tilda	0.20
Raasi Cement Ltd.	0.30
Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Wadi	1.00
Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	0.90
Satna Cement Works	0.80
Mysore Cements Ltd.	0.40
Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Gagal	0.56
Texmaco Limited	0.40
Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	0.40
Panyam Cement Limited	0.40
Kesoram Cements Limited	0.40
Andhra Cement Ltd.	0.25
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	1.10
Century Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited, Chandrapur	1.00
Shree Digvijay Cement Ltd., Beawar	1.20
Modi Rubber Ltd., Bhatapara	0.90
Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.	0.90
Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	0.54
TOTAL :	22.69 million tonnes

U.S.A. Announcement to Strengthen its Naval Forces in Indian Ocean

*735. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of United States of America has recently announced its five year plan to strengthen its naval forces in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reorganise India's defence; and

(c) whether Government also propose to discard the out-moded British methods and equipment and to plan India's defences on more useful and result-oriented lines?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have seen press reports that United States of America has recently announced a five year plan to strengthen its Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean.

(b) The security environment of India is kept under constant review and appropriate steps are taken for maintaining adequate defence preparedness at all times.

(c) We are increasingly evolving our own concepts organisationally and operationally as suited to our own specific requirements.

Licences for Export Oriented Units

*736. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have set up a Board to clear licences for setting up of 100 exports oriented units in the country;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) what will be its main functions; and

(d) how many applications have so far been received and by what time they will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This information was notified in Part II—Section 3 Subsection (ii) of the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 13-1-1981.

(d) Till 31-3-1981, 42 applications have been received and the time limit to clear these cases is 60 days for MRTP cases and 30 days for Non-MRTP cases.

Enquiry against BHEL's Officers

*737. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI enquiry is pending against Chief (Finance) and General Manager (Personnel) of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in connection with irregularities committed by these two officers and preliminary enquiries were lodged against them by CBI vide FIR Nos. 16 & 17; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Branch of Central Bureau of Investigation registered two cases for preliminary enquiries against Shri K. N. Khanna, Chief (Finance) and Shri G. Saran, General Manager (Personnel) of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) in connection with the alleged misuse of their official position to get their relatives appointed in BHEL and also to get them undue benefits. The enquiry against Shri K. N. Khanna has been completed and the matter closed, since the CBI after investigating into the matter came to the conclusion that there was no misuse of official position by Shri Khanna. The enquiry against Shri Saran has not yet been completed by the CBI.

Mini Cement Plants

*738. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present condition of cement production and distribution as compared to last year;

(b) what steps are being taken to encourage large scale development of mini Plants; and

(c) what contribution has the Cement Research Institute made recently in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Production and despatches of cement during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been as given in statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Incentives for setting up mini cement plants in the country have been announced in the Press Note of 4th January, 1979.

(c) The Cement Research Institute has given technological support in setting up mini cement plants based on vertical shaft kiln technology.

Statement

Year	Production	Despatches
		(In Lakh Tonnes)
1979-80	175.86	189.70
1980-81 (upto 28-2-81) Provisional	167.22	181.62

Study on Benefits of Schemes to Adivasis and Harijans

739. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal study has been undertaken by the Centre in order to assess the actual and permanent benefits bestowed on Harijans and Adivasis through different projects/schemes launched by the Central Government in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Central Government do not directly launch projects/schemes for harijans and tribal benefits and they only assist financially in the undertaking of such projects/schemes; these are implemented by the State Governments.

Various appraisal studies have been undertaken by different agencies to evaluate the project/schemes launched for the benefit of the Harijans and Adivasis.

Appraisal studies have been made at different times by important Committees and Commissions such as (i) The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, 1960-61 (ii) The Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, 1969, and (iii) The Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes, 1969. The Tribal Research Institutes are also undertaking evaluation of schemes. Generally, the programmes benefit the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

रोजगार मूलक कार्यक्रम के लिए गुजरात सरकार को अनुदान

*740. श्री छोटूभाई वसावा: क्या योजना मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष 1977 से 1980 तक की अवधि में गुजरात सरकार को रोजगार मूलक कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल कितना अनुदान दिया गया है और उनमें से प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) गुजरात में रोजगार मूलक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और किस तरह का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता सतत्र राज्य योजना के लिए सामान्य ऋणों और सामान्य अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी विशेष क्षेत्रक या परियोजना या स्कीम से संबंधित नहीं होती। कुल योजना सहायता का 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान होता है। पिछले चार वर्षों में गुजरात सरकार को राज्य योजना के लिए वास्तव में दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ रु०)

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय सहायता
1977–78 . .	69.43
1978–79 . .	73.37
1979–80 . .	95.87
1980–81 (आवंटन) .	106.14

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980–81 में 396.90 लाख रु० का का नकद भत्ता आवंटित किया गया था। इसके अलावा काम के लिए अनाज और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न भी आवंटित किया गया था। खाद्यान्न के आवंटन निम्नलिखित थे :—

(लाख टन)

1977–78 . .	—
1978–79 . .	500000
1979–80 . .	505410
1980–81 . .	266958

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना अभी प्राप्त होनी है।

Naval Academies

*741. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleaesd to state:

(a) how many Naval academics are functioning and the number of trainees per year;

(b) whether Government intend to expand the facilities at these Naval academics; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Naval Academy of Cochin in Kerala is going to be shifted; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is one Naval Academy, whereon an average, approximately 350 officers are trained per year.

(b) No such proposals are at present under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). The Naval Academy is at present housed in make-shift accommodation in Cochin. There is over all shortage of space in Cochin. For its proper functioning and to take care of its future requirements, the question of shifting the Academy to a more suitable location is being considered.

Study on Cement Industry

*742. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn towards a study made recently on cement industry that

nearly Rs. 3000 crores will be required for enhancing the cement production capacity and replacement of obsolescent plants;

(b) whether the study also refers to economic price for cement;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The study conducted by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research indicates this position.

(b) to (d). The study refers to the need for an economic price with a built in rate of return to ensure rehabilitation and modernisation and growth of cement industry. The retention price of cement has been fixed by Government on the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Cement Industry which has taken into account the need for a reasonable return on investment and a provision for modernisation and rehabilitation of the industry. Government have recently appointed a Committee to review the development of the cement industry and recommend measures to accelerate of its progress including incentives and fair prices.

Expansion of Indian Navy to defend country's coastline

*621. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that the Indian Navy must expand quickly to equip itself for the task of defending the country's coastline and her off-shore economic wealth;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the country is being robbed of her sea resources by foreign powers; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to expand the Navy and save India from being robbed of sea resources?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government recognise the need for a balanced growth of the Indian Navy to safeguard the country's maritime assets. Additionally, a Coast Guard Organisation has also been set up.

(b) There is no evidence of any intrusion in our economic zone by foreign vessels to exploit our oil and mineral assets. The Government is, however, deeply concerned about poaching of fishery resources.

(c) Government have finalised short and long term plans to build the Navy as well as the Coast Guard Organisation to safeguard our maritime interests and to defend our ocean wealth against external threat.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

*618. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a large number of mini cement plants in different regions of the country in preference to the establishment of gaint cement units;

(b) if so, whether any scheme in this regard has been prepared by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Industrial Development Bank of India had held top level discussions with the cement industry technocrats, Government policy makers on 23rd December, 1980.

(d) if so, whether the Centre has taken a final decision on its cement policy;

(e) if so, when the same is likely to be announced; and

(f) what will be its main features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (f). The Government's policy to encourage setting up of mini cement plants by granting them a number of incentives is contained in Government Press Note of 4th January, 1979. This policy continues to be in force and in pursuance of this policy, approvals have been given for establishment of mini cement plants totalling a capacity of 4.45 million tonnes. As regards IDBI, a meeting had been convened by them on 23rd December, 1980 to consider the difficulties coming in the way of financing mini cement plant projects in which representatives from the Ministries of Finance and Industry, central financial institutions and technical experts participated. In the light of the discussions held, IDBI is processing these cases for financial assistance on merits.

Appointment of Chief Accountant as Municipal Chief Auditor

6771. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Accountant Municipal Corporation, Delhi has been appointed as Municipal Chief Auditor;

(b) whether the Corporation has placed the Municipal Chief Auditor and his staff under overall control and supervision of Commissioner and Vigilance Department of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi;

(c) whether it will not affect the independence of audit of Municipal Funds and the working and functioning of Municipal Auditors; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it requested the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to recommend a suitable Officer for appointment as Municipal Chief Auditor. The C&AG recommended an officer, who was found to be junior in rank to the person who was functioning as Chief Accountant of the Corporation. In consultation with the C&AG, a decision was taken by the Corporation to appoint the person recommended by C&AG to the post of Chief Accountant. It was also decided in consultation with the C&AG to appoint the present incumbent of the post of Chief Accountant as the Municipal Chief Auditor. The Lt. Governor of Delhi also approved the appointment of Municipal Chief Auditor under the powers delegated to him under sub-section (2) of Section 89 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

2. With a view to providing vigilance cover to the Municipal Chief Auditor and the Municipal Secretary which so far had no viligilance coverage—the Commissioner exercising the powers of the Corporation vested in him, has extended the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Viligance to the Municipal employees working with the Municipal Chief Auditor and the Municipal Secretary. It is in public interest that these two departments of the Corporation should not escape vigilance coverage and provision should be made for curbing possible corrupt practices. The investigation reports prepared by the Directorate of Vigilance would in any case be put up to the Municipal Chief Auditor or the Municipal Secretary as the case may be, who continue to be the respective disciplinary authority under the Act and as per the rules made thereunder. According to the Corporation, this is purely an administrative measure to extend the coverage of vigilance to these departments of the Municipal Corporation.

Advance increments to Central Government Employees learning Hindi

6772. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing scholarships as well advance increments to the Governments servants who are getting certificates in learning Hindi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give encouragement to the Central Government employees to learn other regional languages by declaring same facilities i.e. advance increments etc. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government sanction advance increments to employees who pass the requisite Hindi examination. There is, however, no provision for grant of scholarships.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

कोरबा में विस्फोटक सामग्री का निर्माण करने वाले संयंत्र की स्थापना

6773. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा में विस्फोटक सामग्री का निर्माण करने वाले संयंत्र की स्थापना कब और किसके सहयोग से की गई थी और उसमें कितना निवेश किया गया है तथा इसमें कितने व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) इस संयंत्र का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है तथा क्या मार्च, 1980 तक चालू होने वाले दूसरे संयंत्र को चालू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग). मे० इण्डो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कं० लि० ने मे० आइरिको केमिकल्स, यू०एस०ए० के सहयोग से मार्च, 1978 में कोरबा में अपने प्रथम संयंत्र की स्थापना की थी। संयंत्र के चालू होने के समय कुल 130.08 लाख रुपये की पूंजी का निवेश किया गया था। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस एकक का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार रहा है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मी० टनों में)
1978–79 . .	2,166
1979–80 . .	5,523
1980–81 . .	3,801

दूसरा संयंत्र निर्धारित समय के अनुसार मार्च, 1980 में चालू हुआ था। कोरबा के दोनों संयंत्रों में 28-2-1981 को कुल 249 व्यक्ति सेवा नियोजित थे।

Reservation rules for promotion in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief

6774. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation rules in promotions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees have not been followed in the Engineer-in-Chief while filling up the posts of Assistant Engineers and Office Superintendents;

(b) whether the matter was brought to the notice of the Government by Kendriya Dalit Karamchari Dal, Pune and Several Members of Parliament;

(c) the nature of objections raised by them; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegations were that SC/ST employees were not considered in accordance with the existing instructions for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer from among Supdts E/M Grade I and to the grade of Office Supdt Gde. II from among UDCs/Stenographers and also that SC/ST employees already in the panel had not been promoted pending deresesrvation orders in respect of reserved posts.

(d) It was found on examination that there was no cause for grievance as the relevant instructions had been complied with and SC/ST employees on the panel promoted.

Assistance of CRP and BSF sought by States to maintain Law and Order

6775. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have sought the assistance of the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Forces during the last one year to maintain law and order in their respective States;

(b) the number of each force taken by the respective States, State-wise; and

(c) the amount payable in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala have sought the assistance of Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force during the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980 for maintaining law and order.

(b) Requisitions received from the above mentioned State Governments for Central Reserve Police Force/Border Security Force assistance was met from time to time depending on the availability of these Force and for varying periods.

(c) A statement showing the approximate amount recoverable from these State Governments on this account for the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980 is attached.

Statement

State-wise approximate amount payable by each State on account of the Deployment of BSF/CRPF Units for the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980

State	Amount
1. Assam	72,82,600
2. Bihar	13,87,200
3. Gujarat	8,48,950
4. Haryana	4,950
5. Jammu and Kashmir	1,44,000
6. Himachal Pradesh	20,900
7. Karnataka	2,12,380
9. Madhya Pradesh	40,600
9. Maharashtra	86,600
10. Meghalaya	6,71,600
11. Orissa	1,36,500
12. Rajasthan	15,58,400
13. Tripura	31,23,500
14. Uttar Pradesh	30,56,850
15. Tamil Nadu	54,000
16. West Bengal	5,66,500
17. Kerala	11,000

Dowry Deaths

6776. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the dowry-deaths are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the number of dowry-deaths reported in the country during the year 1980 and January-March, 1981 (monthly State-wise); and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) With a view to curbing such incidence, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is proposed to be amended and is presently under consideration of a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

Supply of Cement to Karnataka

6777. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government have submitted a proposal to the Centre for allotment of more cement for the State;

(b) if so, reaction of Government on it; and

(c) the quantity of cement allotted and actual delivery against it during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka have requested that quarterly allocation may be raised from 2.08 lakh tonnes to 3.25 lakh tonnes. There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Karnataka. The Government are making every efforts to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities sanctioning new capacities and imports. Enhanced allocation to the states including Karnataka will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves.

(c) The allocation and despatches of cement to the state of Karnataka during the last 5 years is as under:—

('000 tonnes)

Year	Allocation	Despatches
1976 . . .	980·0	874·3
1977 . . .	969·3	815·6
1978 . . .	1142·6	1003·4
1979 . . .	1232·1	1009·7
1980 . . .	1025·7	949·9

Use of Uranium Ore for Development of Atomic Energy

6778. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the progress for processing fuel from uranium ore in the last one year for the purposes of using it for development of atomic energy; and

(b) the details regarding the deposits of uranium ore in our country and the plan of Government for its development to meet its demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) While no special steps have been taken during

the last one year, the Nuclear Fuel Complex has been fabricating fuel for the power reactors from natural uranium mined and processed by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) Presently, the indicated and inferred reserves of uranium stand at 67,343 tonnes in terms of U_3O_8 For the country to continue to be self-sufficient in uranium, the Government have already taken up a three-pronged programme: (i) to hasten the sub-surface examination of promising uranium occurrences, (ii) to further intensify exploration efforts, and (iii) to strengthen instrumentation and analytical facilities.

Registration in Haryana Employment Exchanges for Clerical Posts

6779. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for the post of clerks with the Employment Exchanges in Haryana who have not got employment during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps to be taken to get them employed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Number of persons seeking clerical jobs through the Employment Exchanges in Haryana in the years 1979 and 1980 was 5036 and 7348 respectively.

(b) As informed by the State Government, during the Sixth Five Year Plan temporary employment is to be provided to 6.21 lakh persons and regular jobs to 1.18 lakh persons, which would cover the persons seeking 'Clerical jobs' also. Emphasis is being laid on self-employment.

Supply of Cement to West Bengal

6780. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the quantity of cement demanded by West Bengal Government during the last three years; year-wise and the quantity thereof sanctioned and actually supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The demands of State Governments for cement are not collected. However, the Government of West Bengal have indicated recently that their requirements of cement would be 5 lakh tonnes per quarter. The allocations and despatches of cement made in favour of State of West Bengal during the last three years were as follows:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	Allocation	Despatches
1978 . . .	1318·0	1062·1
1979 . . .	1419·6	1106·4
1980 . . .	1195·6	1051·4

Non-extension of Provident Fund Scheme to the Workers of Dandakaranya Project

6781. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision of penalties in the Provident Fund Act to be imposed on the employers if their eligible workers were not brought under the Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, what penalties were imposed on the authorities of Dandakaranya Project for not bringing their work charged and daily paid workers for over twenty-two years under the Provident Fund Scheme;

(c) whether the work charged employees and their Trade Union in Dandakaranya Project had been demanding for enrolment of the workers under Provident Fund Scheme; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Section 14(2) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 read with paragraph 76(d)

of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 provides for penalties to such person/persons who contravene/s or makes default in complying with any of the Provisions including the provision that relate to non-extension of benefits to eligible employees under the Provident Fund Scheme.

(b) to (d). As reported by the Employees' Provident Fund Authorities, the main activity of the Dandakaranya Development Authority is rehabilitation of refugees and, as such, it does not fall under any of the Scheduled heads to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 at present applies. However, the Central Workshop of the Project at Ambajuda has been covered under Scheduled Head "Automobile Servicing and Repairing" with effect from May, 1966. The establishment disputed the applicability initially, but, began compliance from November, 1970 in respect of work-charged employees of the workshop. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa issue notice under Section 7A of the Act for determination of the dues for the period 5/66 to 10/70. The establishment, has deposited the employers share of contribution for the period 3/67 to 10/70 and has expressed its inability to pay the dues for the period 5/66 to 2/67 in the absence of records for that period.

The establishment has also pleaded for waiver of the employer's share from 5/66 to 2/67 and employees' share from 5/66 to 10/70 as no deductions were made from wages for employees' contribution. Their request is under examination of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Revision of Bills of Property/House Tax in South Zone of Delhi Municipal Corporation

6782. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of bills relating to payment of property/house taxes for the year 1980-81 and arrears bills of past years in respect of rented out properties in South Zone of Delhi Municipal Corporation, Green Park, New Delhi, have been revised on the basis of standard rent in view of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court and revised bills sent to the assessees for payment; and

(b) if so, the number and details of these properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that 494 general objections for the year 1980-81 filed by the assessees for the revision of assessment of their properties in accordance with the Supreme Court Judgement were considered by the Corporation. The requests for re-assessment on the basis of standard rent under Section 6 of the Rent Control Act, 1958 were considered and not found acceptable to the Corporation as the assessees failed to produce documentary evidence as regards the aggregate amount of the reasonable cost of construction and the market price of the land comprised in the premises on the date of commencement of the construction as provided under Section 6(2)(b) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. Accordingly, assessment were made as provided under Section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. The details of the properties, locality-wise, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2330/81].

प्रवीण एण्ड कम्पनी, एम० पी० ट्रेडिंग कं० आदि बम्बई को और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि को बकाया राशि

6783. **श्री राम सिंह शास्त्र**: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रवीण एण्ड कम्पनी, एम० पी० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, एस० पी० पी० एण्ड कम्पनी, जे० आई० बिल्डर्स, 148/162 करेता कास

लेन, बम्बई को अभी भी कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बहुत बड़ी राशि जमा करानी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से, प्रत्येक कम्पनी की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) यदि ये कम्पनियां उक्त राशि जमा नहीं कराती हैं, तो सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम संत्रालय में राज्य संत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा दिए गए पते पर ऐसी कम्पनियां नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पाराद्वीप लैम्प वर्क्स लिमिटेड, पटना की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

6784. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पटना सिटी में पाराद्वीप लैम्प वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बागमपुर में पांच सौ से अधिक ऐसे कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं जिनके वेतन से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का अंशदान काटा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह राशि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि खाते में जमा नहीं कराई जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कम्पनी के मालिकों की ओर इस मद में लाखों रुपये से भी अधिक की राशि बकाया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह राशि वसूल करने और इसे भविष्य निधि खाते में जमा कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) दोषी मालिकों को किस प्रकार का दंड दिया गया है ?

श्रम संत्रालय में राज्य संत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) मैसर्स पाराद्वीप लैम्प वर्क्स में 468 कर्मचारी हैं, जिनमें से 467 भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं और उनके वेतनों से भविष्य निधि के अंशदान काटे जाते हैं।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान के नियोजक ने मार्च, 1977 से फरवरी, 1981 की अवधि के लिए नियोजक अंशदान और जनवरी, 1981 तथा फरवरी, 1981 के लिये कर्मचारियों का अंशदान जमा नहीं कराया है।

(ग) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि परिवार पेंशन निधि और कर्मचारी जमा सम्बद्ध बीमा अंशदानों के ब्यौरे, जो नियोजक के पास बकाया है, नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

अवधि निम्नलिखित के संबंध में बकाया राशि

	कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (रुपयों में)	परिवार पेंशन निधि (रुपयों में)	कर्मचारी जमा संबद्ध बीमा निधि (रुपयों में)
3/77 से 2/81 तक नियोजक का हिस्सा	415332.75	42708.00	16186.50
1/81 से 2/81 तक कर्मचारियों का हिस्सा	2924.25	1474.25	—

(घ) मई, 1980 तक वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं और 6/80 से 12/80 तक की अवधि के लिए मांग नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। 3/77 से 2/80 की अवधि के संबंध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14 के अधीन अभियोजन मामले दायर किए गए हैं। 3/80 से 6/80 की अवधि के संबंध में अभियोजन मामलों को दायर करने के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है। अनुवर्ती अवधि के दौरान किए गए अपराधों के लिए क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त प्रतिष्ठान को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी कर रहा है। तथापि 1/81 से 2/81 की बकाया राशि के संबंध में, अधिनियम की धारा 7क के अधीन जांच 24-4-81 को निर्धारित की गई है, जिसके पूरा हो जाने के बाद, आगे कानूनी और दांडिक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

(ङ) चूंकि अभियोजन मामले आपराधिक न्यायालयों में विचार के लिए लंबित पड़े हैं। अतः दंड देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए जा सकने वाले दंड के अतिरिक्त, नियोजक को अधिनियम की धारा 14-ख के अधीन क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित ऐसी दरों पर हर्जानों का भी भुगतान करना होगा।

Release of Select List for Grade I of Central Secretariat Service

6785. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which the Select lists for Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service for the year 1979 and 1980 have been released;

(b) how many officers of the Select list for 1979 have not been promoted so far;

(c) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minorities; and

(b) the reasons why the officers of the 1979 list have not yet been promoted while very junior officers have been promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 27-6-1980 and 22.12.1980 respectively.

(b) All the Select List Officers of Grade I of 1979 who were reported available for posting have since been nominated for promotion.

(c) 12 belong to Scheduled Castes.

(d) In view of reply to para (b), does not arise.

Demand for Air Force Recruiting Office in Hamirpur in H.P.

6786. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for opening a recruiting office to Air Force at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this demand would be accepted and the office opened especially when the 'Youth' of Himachal Pradesh do not get adequate chances for recruitment to the Indian Air Force in the absence of such a recruiting office in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Paint Industry in Schedule-I of Industrial Policy

6787. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paint Industry has demanded that it be induced in

Schedule-I of the recent Industrial Policy Statement whereby the existing units are allowed a normal natural growth of 5 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation is under consideration.

Surprise check of brief cases of Liaison Officers visiting Ministries

6788. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the recent episode of leakage of vital official records by an official of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government have thought of taking some preventive measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether Government propose to undetake a surprise check over the brief cases carried by the officials upto a certain level in the various Ministries and the Liaison officers/contact men who visit some of the Bhavans like Shastri Bhavan, Udyog Bhawan and North Block, where vulnerable Ministries are located, to see that they do not carry an official papers; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The case is under investigation. Further preventive action will be taken on the lines warranted by the results of the investigation.

(c) and (d) Provision already exists in the Central Secretariat Security Instructions, 1976, for searching, in case of suspicion, the belongings of any person at the time of his exist from the security zone.

Libyan Help to Pakistan in Nuclear Field

6789. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Libya had transferred to Pakistan consignments of Niger Uranium Yellowcake to enable Pakistan to manufacture its Nuclear Bomb;

(b) whether Libya also financed Pakistan's project; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government do not have any confirmed information on this subject. Governments of Libya and Pakistan have denied the existence of any nuclear cooperation between these two countries including Libyan financing of any such Pakistani effort.

(c) All developments having a bearing on the security of India are closely monitored.

Proposals for setting up of New Units for Export Purposes

6790. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for setting up of new units or expansion programmes of electronics and other industries for 100 per cent export purposes and for the Indian markets as well;

(b) the names of such companies from whom such proposals have been received; and

(c) Government's decision in each such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. 42 applications have been received upto 31st March, 1981 under the scheme for 100 per scent export oriented industry.

(b) and (c). The details of applications are not disclosed till Government have taken a view thereon. Thereafter, these are published in the supplement to the monthly newsletter of the Indian Investment Centre copies of which are made available regularly to Parliament Library.

Determination of Consumer Price Index

6791 SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether only the essential commodities distributed on ration cards through the fair price shops are taken into account for computing the price index and grant of D.A. to Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for excluding the price rise of other commodities and articles available in the open market; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken into account over all rise in prices of all the articles and commodities for the purpose calculating price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). All important items of consumption expenditure indentified in the working class Family Budget enquiry of 1958-59 conducted to determine their consumption pattern are taken into account for computation of the Consumer Price Index Numbers (base 1960—100) compiled by Labour Bureau which are used for regulating D.A. payable to Central Government employees. A list of items along with their percentage weight included in the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers is attached. Except in statutory rationing areas, weighted average of prices prevailing both in Fair Price Shops and open markets are taken into account for index calculation.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The items alongwith their percentage weights (upto second decimal point) in the All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on Base 1960=100.

Sl. No.	Item	Weights
1	2	3
	I—A FOOD GROUP	
	(*a*) *Cereals & Products*	
1	Rice	18.16
2	Paddy	0.23
3	Wheat Whole	4.81
4	Wheat Atta	1.98
5	Jowar	1.28
6	Gram	0.25
7	Bajra	0.51
8	Barley	0.20
9	Maize	0.11
10	Mixed Cereals	0.03
11	Ragi	0.34
12	Tapioca	0.16
13	Rice Products	0.23
14	Sattoo	0.00
15	Rawa (Suji)	0.03
16	Bread	0.05
17	Grinding Charges	0.25
	Total Cereals & Products	28.62

1	2	3
(b) *Pulses & Products*		
1	Arhar Dal	2.13
2	Gram dal	0.40
3	Moong dal	0·42
4	Masur dal	0.37
5	Urd dal	0.27
6	Matar dal	0.01
7	Khesari dal	0.01
8	Peas	0.02
9	Besan	0.02
10	Mati Kolai	0.02
	Total Pulses and Products	3.67
(c) *Oils and Fats*		
1	Coconut oil	0.15
2	Groundnut oil	0.98
3	Gingerlly oil	0.25
4	Mustared oil	1·29
5	Hydrogenated oil/Vanaspati	0.38
6	Karad oil (or any other Vegetable oil)	0·03
7	Linseed oil	0.12
	Total Oils and Fats.	3.20
(d) *Meat, Fish & Eggs*		
1	Meat/Mutton	2.14
2	Meat (Buffalo)	0.04
3	Beef	0.16
4	Pork	0.03
5	Poultry	0.03
6	Fish (Fresh)	1.40
7	Fish (Dry)	0.14
8	Eggs (Hen/Duck)	0.15
	Total Meat, Fish & Eggs.	4.09
(e) *Milk & Products*		
1	Milk	4.08
2	Curd	0.23
3	Ghee	1.26
4	Butter	0.04
5	Powdered Milk	0.00
	Total Milk & Products.	5.61
(f) *Condiments & Spices*		
1	Salt	0.26
2	Turmeric	0.24
3	Chillies (Green)	0.23
4	Chilies (Dry)	1.06
5	Tamarind	0.19
6	Onion	0.69
7	Garlic	0.13
8	Coriander	0.17
9	Coconut	0.04
10	Ginger	0.01
11	Papper/Kali Mirch	0.04
12	Methi	0.00
13	Mustard	0.01
14	Zeera	0.11
15	Clove (Laung)	0.01
16	Elachi	0.00
17	Garam Masala/Mixed Spices	0.08
18	Other Spices	0.00
	Total Condiments & Spices	3.27

1	2	3
(g) *Vegetables & Fruits*		
	Total Vegetables & Fruits.	4.59
(h) *Other Food*		
1	Sugar	1.95
2	Gur	0.70
3	Tea Leaves	0.79
4	Coffee Powder	0.20
5	Meals	0.35
6	Snack-Saltish	0.88
7	Snack Sweet	0·50
8	Hot drink Tea	1.93
9	Hot drink Cofee	0.14
10	Cold drink	0.02
	Tota' Other Food	7.87
	Total Food Group	60.92
I-B *Pan, Supari Tobacco and Intoxicants Group*		
1	Pan Leaf	0.35
2	Pan Readymade	0.57
3	Supari	0.54
4	Katha	0.05
5	Bidi	1.37
6	Cigrettes	0.36
7	Snuff	0.01
8	Chewing Tobacoo	0.43
9	Smoking Tobacco	0·17
10	Toddy	0.17
11	Country Liquor	0.76
12	Refined Liquor	0.01
13	Ganja	0.00
	Total Pan, Supari Tobacco and Intoxicants Group	4.79
II—*Fuel and Light Group*		
1	Firewood	3.04
2	Coke	0.53
3	Charcoal	0.25
4	Cowdung Cake	0.16
5	Saw Dust	0.00
6	Kerosene oil	1.12
7	Electricity charges	0.19
8	Match Box	0.48
9	Electric Bulb	0.00
	Total Fuel and Light Group	5·77
III—*Housing Group*		
	Total Housing Group	6.26
IV—*Clothing Bedding and Footwear Group*		
1	Dhoti	1.19
2	Saree	2.18
3	Trouser Cloth	0.38
4	Shirting	1.62
5	Coating	0.05
6	Blouse cloth	0.01
7	Blouse Readymade	0.12
8	Long cloth	0.53
9	Mulmul	0.06
10	Markin	0.42
11	Other cloth	0.34
12	Chintz	0.13
13	Satin	0.00
14	Lungi	0.05
15	Towel	0.01
16	Frock cloth	0.07
17	Frock Readymade	0.02
18	Shirt Readymade	0.30
19	Gamcha	0.03
20	Half Pant	0.02

1	2	3
21	Pant (Full size)	0.03
22	Vest	0.03
23	Bush Shirt	0.04
24	Ganji/Banian	0.06
25	Bed Sheet	0.13
26	Bed Cover	0.00
27	Pillow	0.00
28	Blanket	0.05
29	Mosquito Net	0.00
30	Shoes	0.41
31	Sandals	0.02
32	Chappals	0.24
	Total Clothing Bedding and Footwear Group	8.54
	V—*Miscellaneous Group*	
	(*a*) *Medical care*	
1	Doctors' Fee	0.43
2	Medicine	1.49
3	E.S.I. Premium	0.89
	Total Medical Care	2.81
	(*b*) *Education Recreation and amusement*	
1	School Fee	0.61
2	School Book	0.32
3	Stationery	0.04
4	Newspaper	0.06
5	Periodicals & Journals	0.00
6	Cinema Show	0.06
7	Hostel Charges	0.01
8	Toys	0.00
	Total Education, Recreation and Amusement	2 00
	(*c*) *Transport and Communications*	
1	Railway Fare	0·84
2	Bus Fare	1·02
3	Tram Fare	0·02
4	Postage	0·14
5	Bicycle tyre repairs	0·08
6	Rickshaw charges	0·02
	Total Transport and Communicaions	0·12
	(*d*) *Personal Care and Effects*	
1	Hair oil	1·07
2	Barber Charges	1·05
3	Soap Nut	0·01
4	Toilet Soap	0·53
5	Tooth Powder	0·03
6	Tooth Paste	0·06
7	Comb	0·00
8	Blade	0·00
9	Ornament (Glass)	0·08
10	Ornament (Silver)	0·00
11	Watch	0·06
12	Fountain Pen	0·00
13	Face Powder	0·02
14	Snow Cream	0·00
15	Umbrella	0·08
	Total Personal Care and Effetcs	2·09
	(*e*) *Others*	
1	Cot	0·14
2	Durrie	0·01
3	Matress	0·08
4	Trunk	0·01

1	2	3
	V—*Miscellaneous Group*—Contd.	
5	Suit Case	0·00
6	Utensil—Earthenware	0·07
7	Utensil—Aluminium	0·07
8	Utensil—Brass	0·26
9	Utensil—Copper	0·02
10	Utensil—Iron (TAWA)	0·01
11	Utensil—Belmetal	0·03
12	Utensil—Enamel	0·00
13	Bucket	0·01
14	Glassware	0·00
15	Wall Lamp	0·00
16	Lantern	0·00
17	Broom	0·00
18	Lock	0·00
19	Washing Soap	1·41
20	Washing Soda	0·04
21	Laundry Charges	0·39
22	Washerman Charges	0·37
23	Tailoring Charges	0·86
24	Boot Polish	0·02
	Total Others	3·80
	Total Miscellaneous Group	13·72
	GRAND TOTAL	100·00

Recognition of Betul as Industrially Backward District

6792. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is true that Betul, a tribal and Harijan dominated district is deprived of incentives for industry and allocation for development because the essential status of backward district is yet to be given to it;

(b) the reasons for not giving Betul the status of a backward district;

(c) whether it is also true that Dewas District was accepted as backward district in the place of Betul district; and

(d) the steps and progress of Betul to accept it as backward district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Betul and Dewas in Madhya Pradesh have already been identified as industrially backward districts to qualify for concessional finance facilities from term-lending institutions. The blocks of Dewas and Tonk Khurad in Dewas district are also eligible for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

Declaration of Dr. Ambedkar Birthday as a Gazetted Holiday

6793. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant demand from different quarters for declaration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's birthday as a Gazetted Holiday in all Central Government offices;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken any decision in the matter; and

(c) whether next 14th April is proposed to be declared as a Gazetted Holiday as a mark of respect to late Dr. Ambedkar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Except in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, no birthday of any national leaders is being observed as

a regular official public holiday of the Central Government. The Government have considered the matter in this context and have not found it possible to declare 14th April as a holiday.

Setting up of Newsprint Plants by States

6794. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the State Governments which have set up newsprint plants in their States; and

(b) the details of the foreign financial assistance secured for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., an Undertaking of the Government of Karnataka, are setting up a newsprint project with a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum. The firm have obtained a Eurodollar loan of U.S. $ 35 million from a foreign syndicate. The foreign loan amounted to about 20 per cent of the total project cost and is repayable in eight semi-annual instalments starting after an initial moratorium of three and half years. A letter of intent has also been issued to M|s. Tamil Nadu Newprint & Papers Ltd., a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking, for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of newsprint & paper. The world Bank is considering loan assistance for the project.

Setting up of a Cement Factory in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh

6795. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India propose to set up a cement plant in Bastar (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, details of the project, indicating its cost and production capacity; and

(c) by when it is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan proposals of the Corporation do not envisage any such project.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Closure of Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.

6796. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalmia Dadri Cement has recently been closed down due to mis-management etc.;

(b) whether Government have made an enquiry into the factors responsible for the closure of this company; if so, full details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the management of this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Cement factory of Messrs Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. is reported to have closed down since 19th March, 1980.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Haryana have reported that since the management of the factory did not give notice of the intended closure stating the reasons for such closure, a prosecution has been launched against the Directors of the Company under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Court of Chief Justice Judicial Magistrate, Bhiwani.

Police Vans Engaged in Kisan Rally

6797. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of police and police vans and cars which were engaged for 16th February, 1981 in Delhi and New Delhi in connection with Cong. (I) Kisan Rally; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total Police Force deployed fo making law and order arrangement for the Rally is indicated below :

1. *Local Police*

Inspr.	U/Ss.	H. Cs.	Constables
214	1255	1515	4564

2. *Local Force: Delhi Armed Police:* 25 Coys. and 1 Platoon.

3. *Outside Force* 78 Coys. and 1 Platoon.

4. *Home Guards* 2415

576 vehicles were utilised for the purpose.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Tata Truck Chassis under the Self Employment Scheme

6798. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of educated unemployed persons who have applied for the allotment of Tata Truck Chassis under the Government of India's Self Employment Scheme during the past two years and how many of them have actually been allotted truck chassis;

(b) how many of these applications have been rejected by the company after completion of all necessary formalities with details of reasons for such rejections;

(c) definition of educated unemployed persons under the Educated Self-Employment Scheme;

(d) total number of the tribal applicants in Delhi for a Tata Truck Chassis and the number of tribals to whom the Tata Truck Chassis have been sanctioned, year-wise; and

(e) number of applications received from the displaced persons of the then East Pakistan and West Pakistan, and the total number of applications on which chassis has been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). Government have requested the manufacturers of commercial vehicles to accord priority in the release of vehicles to certain categories of persons which also include the educated unemployed. M|s. TELCO have reported that they have released 214 vehicles between June 1979 and Februray 1981 to persons in the specified categories. The company has stated that it does not maintain details of applications received or of the vehicles allotted to persons in categories such as the educated unemployed, tribal applicants, etc.

The category of 'educated unemployed' under the guidelines covers applicants who have the minimum educational qualification of Matriculation and are registered with the Employment Exchange. Applicants in possession of a driving licence for heavy vehicles with educational qualification of 'middle pass' are also covered under the category.

Officer over-staying at ordinance and MPF Ambernath than their normal tenure

6800. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Gazetted officers/ NGOs who are over-staying at Ordnance and MPF Ambernath beyond their normal tenure of three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these officers are involved in purchase of raw material/stores locally;

(c) how many of these officers/NGOs were transferred to other Ordnance Factories but transfer orders never materialised;

(d) why these postings were not carried out; and

(e) will these orders be implemented now, if still not complied with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In the factories there is no fixed tenure of three years for transfer. However, the number of Gazetted/Non-gazetted officers who have completed more than three years stay in these two factories is as under:—

	Gazetted Officers	NGOs
MPF . . .	13	268
OFA . . .	13	184

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Order for transfer for one Gazeted Officer was issued but the same was held in abeyance as the services of the officer were required to meet certain functional requirements. This officer is not engaged in purchase of materials.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Item-wise Licensed capacity of Mohan Meakins Pvt. Ltd.

6801. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the licenced capacity of Mohan Meakins Pvt. Ltd. item-wise;

(b) the present production item-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production has been much more than the licensed capacity in each item;

(d) if so, how this has been allowed; and

(e) whether, it is not a fact that it is against the Government's policy under which these items have been reserved for the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). According to information available in this Ministry and contained in the Annual Report of M/s. Mohan Meakins Limited, the licensed capacity and production during 1980 in respect of items manufactured by the Company is indicated in the list attached.

(c) and (d). Although, there has been excess production in respect of some items manufactured by this company, it is substantial expansion of an industrial undertaking, which is in violation of the provisions of section 13 (1) (d) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 that can be penalised under section 24 *ibid.*

(e) None of the items where excess production has been revealed is reserved for the small scale sector.

Statement

Item of manufacture	Capacity	Production
1. Beer :—		
(a) Solan Unit:	6500 KL	27049·465 KL
(b) Mohan Nagar Unit	4091 KL	
2. Glass Bottles	7500 tonnes	19688 M.T.
3. Apple Cider	272·4 KL	Nil
4. Soft Drinks	2·964 million bottles	12·289 million bottles

1	2	3	4
5.	Malt Extract	1800 M.Ts.	1927·629 M.T. (includes production for captive consumption)
6.	Bakers Yeast	800 tonnes	12·258 M.T.
7.	Spirits :—		
	(a) Malt Spirit (Mohan Nagar)	216,000 L.P. gallons	
	(b) Molasses Spirit (Mohan Nagar)	365,000 L.P. gallons	
	(c) Spirit to be used for IMFL (Kasauli Unit)	Nil*	1,03,28,311 LPL
	(d) Spirit to be used for IMFL (Lucknow Unit)	Nil*	
8.	Liquid and Dry Carbon-dioxide at Mohan Nagar	772 M.T.	324·510 M.T. (includes production for captive consumption)
9.	Fruit Juice etc.	3000 tonnes	1365 M.T.
10.	Maize & Corn flakes	700 M.T.	1228·732 M.T.
	Wheat flakes	350 M.T.	
	White Cats	200 M.T.	Nil
	Pearl Barley	200 M.T.	2'750 M.T.
11.	Castings	500 M.T.	82 M.T. (includes production for captive consumption).

*No capacity indicated in original Registration Certificates. A capacity of 385·40 bulk KL in respect of Kasauli Unit and a capacity of 831 bulk KL in respect of Lucknow Unit has been endorsed on the respective Registration Certificates in February, 1981.

National Policy of Transport

6802. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revise the national policy of transport to meet the need of the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Government have already formulated a revised transport policy to meet the conditions and requirements of the Sixth Plan, 1980—85. The details of this policy have been given in Chapter 17 relating to the Transport Sector in the Sixth Plan document, copies of which have already been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Charter of Comprehensive Legislation by N.F.I.R.T. Workers

6803. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a charter of Comprehensive Legislation submitted by the National Federation of Indian Road Transport Workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour has not received a charter of Comprehensive Legislation submitted by the N.F.I.R.T. Workers.

It may, however, be stated that the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, which is enforced by State Governments already provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates their conditions of work, daily intervals of rest, weekly rest, extra wages for overtime work, leave with wages, etc. The respective States/Union Territories are empowered to frame rules under the Act on matters specified in the Act and almost all of them have done so. They have also the requisite machinery for enforcement of the Act.

Proposal to Ban Re-sale of Bus and Truck Chassis

6804. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban re-sale of bus and truck chasis to prevent black money generation; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to make a provision to ensure that only genuine users are allowed to buy these chassis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Mid-Air Crashes during the Last Three Years

6806. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mid-air crashes of military aeroplanes during the last three years and the number of persons killed and injured in each case (State-wise);

(b) the reasons for these crashes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put a stop to such crashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATEL): (a) Two mid-air collisions have taken place during the last thre years. Both these accidents occurred in Punjab. In these accidents three Service Officers, two civilian pilots and one civilian lady lost their lives.

(b) and (c). The Court of Inquiry on the accident that occurred in 1978 found that its cause was pilot error in a high risk air combat exercise. Based on the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, necessary remedial measures have been taken. The inquiry into the second accident which occurred in February, 1981 is still in progress. Causes of this accident and recommendations on remedial measures will be available to Government on finalisation of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, based on which necessary action would be taken.

Setting up of Industries in Bankura Purulia and Midnapore, W.B.

6807. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Tribal sub-plan there is any proposal to instal industry in tribal concentrated areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to establish industry in the tribal areas of West Bengal like Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). Programmes for promoting the establishment of small scale, village and cottage industries and developing sericulture, handicrafts and lac based industries have been proposed by the State Government for being undertaken during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the tribal areas of West Bengal. 12 districts of the State including Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore are also covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project Programme.

इत्र उद्योग

6808. **श्री शूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर इत्र उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है और प्रत्येक वर्ष उनमें कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों को किसी प्रकार के इत्र का निर्यात किया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) इत्र उद्योग देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित है। इसके प्रमुख स्थापना स्थल बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, दोम्बीवली, थाणा, वाणी, राजकोट, बंगलौर, बेलगाम, कोटा, कोचीन, कानपुर, कन्नौज, कोयम्बतूर और दक्षिणी कालामासेरी हैं। इसके अधिकांश एकक लघु क्षेत्र में हैं और उत्पादन के आंकड़ों को केन्द्रीय रूप से इकट्ठे नहीं किये जाते।

(ख) तथा (ग). इत्र का निर्यात विभिन्न फार्मूलेशनों में किया जाता है। सामान्य रूप से प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले कतिपय फार्मूलशनों के बारे में पिछले तीन वर्षों में अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि का अनुमान निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम सं०	वस्तु का विवरण	निर्यात का मूल्य 1977–78	1978–79	1979–80 फरवरी, 80 तक
1.	खुदरा बक्री के लिए इत्र, जिसमें स्प्रिट नहीं होती। (एक्युअस डिस्टीलेट्स को छोड़ कर)	106.59	85.04	176.78
2.	यू डी कोलोन	0.04	—	0.90
3.	खुदरा बिक्री के लिए स्प्रिट	21.12	44.02	5.77

C.B.I. Report on Bhagalpur Blindings

6809. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CBI is causing inordinate delay in presenting its report on the Bhagalpur blindings to the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the reasons for this long delay;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious note taken for this delay by the trial judge; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir, The C.B.I. started investigation into the Bhagalpur incidents on 7th February, 1981. The investigation are in progress.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

Supply of Cement to Punjab

6810. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of cement to Punjab during the past three years;

(b) the details of actual releases made against these allocations;

(c) the reasons for short supply, if any; and

(d) whether the Punjab Government had approached the Centre for additional supplies, specially for its large, major and important projects and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). The allocation and despatches of cement made in favour of the State of Punjab during the last three years were as follows:—

(in tonnes)

Year	Allocation	Despatches
1978 . . .	10,00,000	8,14,500
1979 . . .	9,85,100	7,20,400
1980 . . .	9,11,900	5,23,800

(c) Short supply of cement to the State is on account of anticipated production not materialising and transport constraints.

(d) An additional ad-hoc allocation of 15,000 tonnes of cement has been made to the State of Punjab for its industrial projects for each of the two quarters Qr. I/81 and Qr. II/81.

Demand from State Governments to Import Power Equipment

6811. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rush for the import of power equipment and that there has been pressing demand from certain State Governments for the import of power equipment for their power generation programmes;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the financial implications involved;

(c) to what extent BHEL is capable of meeting the power equipment demand by the various State Governments;

(d) the proposal, if any, with Government for the expansion of the production capacity of BHEL to achieve self-reliance and to meet the growing demand of sophisticated power equipment in the country stating the period likely to be taken for the execution of the expansion programme; and

(e) the reaction of Government with regard to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, certain proposals have been received, *inter alia*, from State Governments for the import of power generating equipment. The price difference between the imported and indigenous offers, delivery terms of payment etc. vary from case to case.

(c) BHEL is in position, to meet the bulk of the country's demand for power generation equipment of various State Governments and other customers.

(d) The process of augmentation of capacity in BHEL has been a continuing process. Currently their major programmes of expansion, already approved by Government and aimed at the country remaining self-reliant include; expansion of capacity for utility boilers, expansion of capacity for thermal turbo sets including its upgradation to manufacture higher capacity sets and augmentation of capacity for hydro turbines and generators.

(e) The proposals for import of power generation equipment are decided on the merits of each case taking several factors ino account especially the available indigenous capacity.

Licences Issued to Rajasthan

6812. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of industrial licences granted in Rajasthan during the last four years and the industries to be set up under each licence;

(b) how many and which of them are in private, joint and public sectors;

(c) the number of industries that have actually been set up against them;

(d) the reasons for which other industries have not been set up till now; and

(e) the action taken by the Centre and State Governments to expedite their setting up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No. of Industrial licences granted 1977 to 1980

Total	50
Public Sector (Central plus State)	—
State Industrial Dev' Corpn.	2
Private sector	48

(c) 20 Industrial Licences have been implemented.

(d) and (e). An Industrial Licence is issued with an initial validity period of 2 years. The validity of an Industrial licence can be extended upto another 2 years on the basis of adequate justification by the administrative Ministries. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an Indusrial Licence to fructify. As such these Industrial Licences would be at various stages of implementation.

The administrative Ministries and State Governments watch the progress of implementation of Industrial Licences. All possible assistance like raw material, financial, power, transport etc. facilities are provided by the Centre and State Governments. Special facilities like Concessional re-finance scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India, Central Investment subsidy, Income-Tax Relief, Consultancy for Technical Services. Interest Subsidy, Import of Raw Material, Supply of Machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation, Transport Subsidy etc. are provided to encourage establishment of industries in the backward areas by the Central Government. However, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take necessary steps ior the setting up of the units.

Statement

The Industry-wise break-up of the number of Industrial Licences granted during the year 1977 to 1980 for units in Rajasthan

S. No.	Scheduled Industry	No. of Industrial Licences granted			
		1977	1978	1979	1980
1.	Metallurgical Industries	5	2	..	2
2.	Primo Movers (other than Electrical Generators)	..	1	..	..
3.	Electrical Equipments	..	..	..	1
4.	Industrial Machinery	1	..	..	..
5.	Misc., Mech. & Engg. Inds.	..	..	1	1
6.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	4	1	4	3
7.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	..	1	..	2
8.	Textiles (including those Dyed Printed or otherwise processed)	4	2	1	1
9.	Sugar	1	..	..	..
10.	Food Processing Industry	..	2	..	3
11.	Rubber Goods	..	..	..	1
12.	Glue & Gelatin	..	..	2	..
13.	Ceramics	1	..	..	..
14.	Cement & Gypsum Products	1	1	..	1

Slag Cement

6813. SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether slag cement is being manufactured in India;

(b) if so, which firms are manufacturing the same;

(c) whether cost of production of slag cement is less than that of ordinary cement;

(d) whether slag cement and ordinary cement are sold in the market at the same price;

(e) whether Government have any plan to produce slag cement in public sector; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of cement factories which have been producing slag cement during the last 3 years is given in Annexure attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. The cost of granulated slag, a component in the slag cement, is less than the cost of clinker.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Location
1.	Andhra Cement Ltd.	Vijayawada
2.	Do.	Visakhapatnam
3.	ACC Limited	Chaibasa
4.	Do.	Jamul
5.	Do.	Khalari
6.	Do.	Sindri
7.	Bagalkot Udyog	Bagalkot
8.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works	Banjari
9.	Hira Cement Works	Bargarh
10.	Durgapur Cement Works	Durgapur
11.	CCI Ltd.	Mandhar
12.	Madras Cement Ltd.	Thulukapatti
13.	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Ammasandra
14.	Orissa Cement Ltd.	Rajgangpur
15.	Rohtas Industries	Dalmianagar
16.	Satna Cement Works	Santna
17.	Sone Valley Portlan Cement Co. Ltd.	Japna
18.	Visvesvarya Iron & Steel Ltd.	Bhadrabati

Term Loan for Small Scale Industries

6814. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a new policy on term loan from commercial banks and central financial institutions for the industry especially for the small and cottage industry; and

(b) if so, steps already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Molestation of Harijan and Tribal Women by Police

6815. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents involving torture and molestation of Harijan and tribal women by the police occurred during the last six months, State-wise;

(b) the particulars of incidents of serious nature; and

(c) the action taken, if any, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union territories and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Lakshadweep

6816. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are having any new plant to set up a series of small scale industries in Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) if so, details of the plan;

(c) whether Government of India are aware of the local resources available there for these small scale industries; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not set up industries in the small scale sector but provides facilities and assistance for setting up of such industries. In the Sixth Five Year Plan there is an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for development of village and small industries in Lakshadweep Islands which includes a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for small scale industries. The Plan inter-alia, envisages establishment of a weaving factory, expansion of a hosiery factory and providing financial assistance to various small entrepreneurs, including furniture-makers etc. It is also proposed in the Plan to establish defibring plants to utilise dried coconut husk.

(c) and (d). According to a survey conducted in 1972 by Small Industries Development Organisation the main local resources available are coconut husk, fish, coral flowers, coral flowers, coral stone and shells etc. and these provide scope for development of tuna fish cultivation, setting up of plants for fish-meal, fish-pickles and manufacture of coconut-toddy jaggery, activated carbon, vinegar etc.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa particularly in Sambalpur

6817. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial licences granted in the State of Orissa during the last three years and the industries for which such licences were granted;

(b) the total amount of investment in these industries and the area of their operation; and

(c) the future programme of the Central Government to set up industrial nucleus in the State of Orissa and particularly in the Sambalpur district and the amount earmarked for that purpose in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The industry-wise break-up of number of Industrial licences granted during the last three years is as below:—

Scheduled Industry	1978	1979	1980
1. Metallurgical Industries	—	2	3
2. Industrial Machinery	1	—	—
3. Machine Tools	—	1	—
4. Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	—	—	4
5. Paper & Pulp including Paper Products	—	1	—
6. Ceramics	1	1	—
7. Cement & Gypsum Product	—	1	—
8. Timber Products	—	—	1

(b) Information regarding investment involved in each case is not centrally maintained in the secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development.

Details of all the Industrial Licences including the name of the party, location, item of manufacture etc. are available in the Parliament Library in the "Monthly News Letter" published by the Indian Investment Centre.

(c) In the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980 it has been declared that Government would encourage establishment of large and medium industries in selected backward districts/areas in various states to act as nucleus plant for the growth of small scale industries and ancilliary industries for these plants. The Government of Orissa had indicated the choice of Chandak near Puri as one of the areas for establishment of nucleus plants. The choice of a second site by the Government of Orissa has yet to be indicated by it.

Setting up of Industries in Dhenkanal District of Orissa

6818. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to tate:

(a) whether Dhenkanal District of Orissa is a declared industrially backward district;

(b) whether in view of (a) above, Government of India had conducted a survey to identify the possible nuclear plants to be set up in the district;

(c) if so, the particulars of the recommendations of the survey and the particulars of the industries identified;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government of India for setting up such identified industries in Dhenkanal; and

(e) whether any financial allocation has been made for setting up such industries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Decline of Newsprint in the National Newsprint and Paper Mills

6819. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of newsprint in the National Newsprint and Paper Mills had declined over the last four years; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and

(b). The production of newsprint in the National Newsprint and Paper Mills during the last four years was as follows:

1977-78	55,503 tonnes
1978-79	47,965 tonnes
1979-80	47,385 tonnes
1980-81	51,154 tonnes

While production had declined in 1978-79 and 1979-80 on account of heavy power shedding and operational problems, the mill has been able to effect various improvements during 1980-81, as a result of which the production has stabilised and is expected to further improve.

Violation of Economic Zone on East Coast

6820. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there was a large scale violation in the exclusive economic zone in the East Coast;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Paradip has been badly affected by the foreign trawlers due to this large scale violation;

(c) if so, the steps his Ministry propose to take to check such violation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Several instances of poaching by foreign fishing trawlers in our exclusive Economic Zone have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d). Coast Guard stations have been set up at various places along the coast of India for patrolling of our waters. On the East Coast, these stations have been set up at Haldia, Madras and Mandappam. Patrolling of our Exclusive Economic Zone is being undertaken by the vessels of the Coast Guard and the Navy to the extent our hardware resources permit. Special patrols are also organised in the areas where frequent instances of poaching are reported.

बंगलादेश से लोगों का आगमन

6821. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 के बाद भी भारत में बंगलादेश से लोगों का आगमन जारी रहा है ;

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक भारत में बंगलादेश से कितने लोग आए ;

(ग) क्या इस मामले पर बंगलादेश सरकार से बातचीत की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

गृह राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). बंगलादेश राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा चोरी छिपे भारत में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश 1971 से जारी है । तथापि ऐसे घुसपैठियों की निश्चित संख्या निर्धारित करना कठिन है ।

(ग) और (घ) बंगलादेश सरकार अपने राष्ट्रिकों को जो 25 मार्च, 1971 के बाद भारत में आ गये थे, वापस लेने के अपने दायदे से पीछे नहीं हटी है । तथापि यह तर्क दिया है कि बंगलादेश राष्ट्रिकों ने 1971 से भारत में कोई घुसपैठ नहीं की है ।

Complicated Procedure in setting up Small Scale Industries

6322. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether unusual delay, complicated procedure and insistence on security from young entrepreneurs by

the nationalised banks are causing immense hardship to the growth of small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to streamline the procedure to help such entrepreneurs for the sanction of term loan and working capital so that the existing units do not become sick before going into production; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and whether there are instances where even R.B.I's guidelines are not strictly adhered to by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Banks have been advised to adopt simplified application-cum-appraisal forms for advances upto Rs. 2 lakhs to the small scale sector. The Reserve Bank of India have also advised the commercial banks to equip the Branch Managers with adequate discretionary powers so that a majority of the credit decisions are taken at their level. Time limits have also been prescribedl within which the applications for loans have to be disposed of. Banks have been taking steps to increase their advances to the small scale industries. There has been a steady increase in the number of small units assisted and the advances granted to them by Nationalised banks as can be seen from the following table:

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

As at the end of (last Friday Dec.)	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
1977	476835	1702·80
1978	557655	1156·32
1979	680731	2632·77

(c) Banks generally follow the instructions|guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in the matter of extending financial assistance to the priority sector which includes small scale industries. Instances of non-compliance brought to the notice of the R.B.I. or noticed at the time of inspection by the R.B.I. are taken up with the banks concerned for corrective action.

Thefts in Central Ordlinance Depot, Delhi

6823. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of thefts have taken place continuously in C.O.D., Delhi for the last six years in which the incidents of thefts on the 29th and 30th January, 1980, 15th and 16th September, 1980 and 16th November, 1980 were major ones;

(b) whether in the incidents of theft of 16th Novmber, 1980, 6 military personnel and 10 civil employees including some outsiders were arrested by the police;

(c) whether the police personnel concerned with this case are not tak ing further steps in the matter and as a result, the case has not so far been sent to the court for trial; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) During the last six years from 1975 to 1980, 19 cases of thefts were reported by the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt. It is a fact that the incidents of theft reported on 29th|30th January, 1980 and 15th|16th September, 1980 were major ones. However, the incident of 16th November, 1980 was an attempted theft in which no loss of property was involved.

(b) In this case, the Delhi Police have arrested 4 civilian employees and 1 outsider. The Army Authorities have placed 6 military personnel under arrest in military custody.

(c) and (d). Investigation in the case is in progress and on its completion, the case will be sent to court for trial.

Timber and Bamboo for paper Industry

6824. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper industry has been asked to raise necessary resources to grow their own timber and bamboo;

(b) whether paper industry is sabotaging such attempts by Government to make them arrange their own sources of supply of timber and bamboo;

(c) the exact steps being taken by Government to ensure that all available bamboo is not consumed by the paper industry leading to great difficulties for rural poor whom bamboo is the main housing material; and

(d) the full details of the present schemes to make paper mills pay for their raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Allocation of forests raw material to the paper industry is made by the concerned State Governments. It is for these State Governments to ensure that requirements of other sectors are also taken into account.

(d) The prices to be paid by the paper mills for the raw material supplied to them is fixed by the concerned State Governments.

Manufacture of Electric Components by Private Sector

6825. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering licence applications from the private sector for manufacture of electronic components required for defence purposes as also for heavy mining equipment items that are reserved for exclusive development in the public sector;

(b) if so the details of such applications; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Commendation of services of Civilian in Naval Headquarters

6826. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the course of the last one decade or so the services of not a single civilian personnel working in Naval Hadquarters has been commended whereas the other two Services have commended civilians working under them thereby bleaking and narrowing the good future of many civilians at the time of assessment of their Confidential Reports for evaluation to higher posts by the Departmental Promotion Committees and the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, do Government propose spelling out a uniform policy so as to ensure that all are treated alike and none is placed in a disadvantageous position; and

(c) the reasons for not commending any civilian by the Naval Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A number of civilian personnel

working in Naval Headquarters have been awarded letters of commendation during the last one decade. The mere fact that a letter of appreciation has been issued to a particular officer does not however, give that officer any undue advantage in the matter of promotion *vis-a-vis* other officers in the selection zone. The Departmental Promotion Committee/Selection Boards take into consideration the general and consistently high performance of an officer rather than occasional flashes of good work.

(b) and (c). Individuals are considered for commendation as and when any exceptionally meritorious work is done by them.

Protection and conservation of National Ecosystem

6327. PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to evolve suitable legislation for protecting and conservation of national ecosysteams; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C P. N. SINGH): (a) A High-Level Committee was constituted by the Government in February 1980 for recommending legislative measures and administrative machinery for environmental protection. This was done in pursuance of the Address of the President of India to the first Joint Session of the Seventh Parliament on 23rd January 1980, referring to the need for setting up a specialised machinery, with adequate powers, to incorporate in all planned development, measures to maintain the ecological balance.

(b) The High-Level Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September 1980. One of the main recommendations of the Report relating to creation of a Department of Environment at the Centre has been accepted, and the Department has been created with effect from 1st November, 1980. Other recommendations covering legislative and administrative aspects are being examined by Government.

The High-Level Committee has reviewed existing legislative measures and made recommendations regarding legislation for environmental protection, which are:

(1) Department of Environment should have a Legal Wing which would enable it to review on a continuing and systematic basis existing environmental legislation and suggest areas where new legislation would be required.

(2) A National Environmental Policy Resolution (NEPR) should be adopted. All existing and future legislations for environmental protection should be in consonance with the goals of the NEPR.

(3) A systematic and comprehensive review should be made of Central and State Legislations which have, *inter alia* objectives related to the protection of the environment, on the basis of the weakness in existing legislations highlighted by the Committee. The Insecticides Act, 1968, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, particularly, need to be reviewed and suitably amended.

(4) The suggested amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the National Forest Policy and the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 should be notified for urgent implementation.

(5) Enactment of new legislation has been suggested for *twelve* areas of relevance to environmental protection. Each of these suggestions

should be examined carefully by the relevant agencies of the Government, and appropriate action taken. In particular, a comprehensive legislation for the establishment of Biosphere Reserves under the management of the Central Government should be enacted as early as possible.

(6) A new subject "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION", should be included in the concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Indian Constitution.

(7) Legislative measures or executive action should be taken to curb degradation of the environment from uncontrolled commercial interests and on account of short-term profit motives. An example of this is the need for the elimination of the contractor system for forest fellings.

These recommendations have been remitted to Department of Environment for processing in an appropriate manner.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रकों और कारों की एजेंसियों और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बीच वितरण

6828. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रकों और कारों की कितनी एजेंसियां हैं और उनके द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने ट्रक सप्लाई किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ट्रक चेसिस प्राप्त करने के लिये कितनी राशि जमा करवाई जाती है और उस पर एजेंसी के मालिकों द्वारा ब्याज का, किस दर पर भुगतान किया जाता है ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों, विधवाओं विकलांग व्यक्तियों और आदिवासी लोगों को किस अनुपात में चेसिस उपलब्ध की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना)

(क) निर्माताओं द्वारा दिया गया ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :

फर्म का नाम	हिमाचल प्रदेश में नियुक्त एजेंसियों/ डीलरों की संख्या	हिमाचल प्रदेश में सप्लाई किये गये ट्रकों की संख्या		
		78–79	79–80	80–81 (जन० 81 तक)
1. मे० टैल्को	एक	302	171	203
2. मे० अशोक लेलैंड	एक	10	15	12
3. मे० हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स	एक		—शून्य—	
4. मे० स्टैण्डर्ड मोटर	एक		—शून्य—	
5. मे० प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल	दो		—शून्य—	

(ख) मैं० टैल्को तथा मैं० अशोक लेलैंड ने बताया है कि उनके ग्राहकों को 6000 रु० प्रति चेसिस जमा करने पड़ते हैं। जिस पर 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज दिया जाता है।

(ग) निर्माताओं ने बताया है कि विक्रेताओं द्वारा इस प्रकार के श्रेणीवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं अतः इन श्रेणियों के बारे में अनुपात देना संभव नहीं है।

Detention of IAS and IPS under NSA

6829. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government officials including I.A.S. and I.P.S. offi-

(i) Assam
(ii) Himachal Pradesh
(iii) Maharashtra
(iv) Manipur

Replies from Governments of Bihar and Gujarat are awaited and the relevant information in respect of these States, when received, will be laid on the Table of the House. Fifiures relating to other States is nil.

Launching of SEO II

6830. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fourth Satellite SEO-II will be launched from Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the later half of 1981.

cers, if any, have been detailed under National Security Act; and

(b) if so, their particulars and grounds of detention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following number of persons have been detained under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the National Security Act, 1980. The concerned detaining authorities found some of the activities of the persons detained to be prejudicial to the security of the State, or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.

1 (IPS Officer).
1 (Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department)
3 (Railway Employees)
1 (Orthopaedic Surgeon, Regional Medical College, Imphal)

Applications pending for grant of pension to freedom fighters

6831. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for grant of freedom fighters pension are pending;

(b) if so, the number of pending applications and the time since when these are pending, reasons for the delay and the likely date when final decision on these applications is to be taken; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

STATEMENT

As soon as the application for pension under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme is received it is acknowledged and the applicant is asked to give the information if any lacking in the application and the State Government/U.T. Admns. is requested

for a verification report. There are, 37,793 cases under the Old Scheme (1972) which had been filed as the applicant and/or the State Government were unable to furnish the information essential for the grant of pension. Apart from these in 9067 cases reports of the State Government are awaited under the new Liberalised pension scheme (1980). A final decision in these cases is taken as and when the information from the individual and/or from the State Government is received.

2. The Government is keenly concerned about extending benefits of the pension scheme to the "genuine" freedom fighters at the earliest. With this view, Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries have been requested to accord highest priority to verification of claims of freedom fighters for pension and to set up Special Cells for expeditious processing of such cases under the charge of a Senior Officer to ensure urgent attention within a specific time schedule. Frequent references are also sent to remind the State Governments for their report in individual cases.

Manufacture of big cars in Maruti Limited

6832. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Ltd. is planning to manufacture big cars while the demand, indigenous as well as outside, is for small cars; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The plan is to produce passenger cars to contemporary design with better fuel chaacteristics having a seating capacity for five/six persons including the driver, to suit internal as well as external markets.

Pension to freedom fighters

6833. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of pension for freedom fighters have been pending with the Central Government as on 15th March, 1981;

(b) the total number of cases pending with each of the State Governments;

(c) the Government machinery at work at the Centre and in each of the State for disposing of the petitions; and

(d) the time by which all the petitions are expected to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). No application for the grant of pension received under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972, is pending initial scrutiny. However, 37,793 cases had been filed for want of documentary evidence from freedom fighters and/or reports from the State Governments/U.T. Admns. (Annexure-I) Besides these, in 9067 cases arisnig after the liberalisation of the provisions of the Scheme from 1-8-80 now renamed Swantantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, reports of the State Government are awaited. In Ministry of Home Affairs there is a separate Division i.e. Freedom Fighters' Division for dealing with these cases. Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories have been requested to accord highest priority to ensure speedy implementation of the Pension Scheme and to set up Special Cells to deal with pension cases of

Freedom Fighters for expeditious verification of their claims under the supervision of a senior officer and to fix up a time schedule for disposal of freedom fighters pension cases on a compaign basis. The State Governments are also reminded in individual cases at intervals. These cases are expected to be finalised as soon as the requisite information from the individuals and/or reports from the State Governments are received.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise break-up of filed cases

State/U.Ts.	Number of filed cases
Andaman & Nicobar	27
Andhra Pradesh	2009
Assam	3776
Bihar	12136
Chandigarh	7
Delhi	136
Goa	411
Gujarat	129
Haryana	200
Himachal Pradesh	76
Jammu & Kashmir	6
Kerala	2371
Karnataka	1423
Madhya Pradesh	651
Maharashtra	1269
Manipur	50
Meghalaya	23
Mizoram	3
Nagaland	8
Orissa	347
Pondicherry	27
Punjab	1419
Rajasthan	64
Tamil Nadu	335
Tripura	630
Uttar Pradesh	936
West Bengal	5453
Total F. Fs	33922
I.N.A. Personnel	
Military	508
Civilian	3363
TOTAL	3871
GRAND TOTAL	37793

Plans by N.S.I.C. to industrialise Rural and Backward areas

6834. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has formulated plans to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the country;

(b) whether certain areas in Madhya Pradesh have also been identified to be thus industrialised; and

(c) if so, the names of these places and time by which these schemes will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In its Corporate Plan for rendering assistance to the small scale sector in the country, National Small Industries Corporation has laid due emphasis on the development of backward and rural areas. Under the plan, NSIC will give preference in supply of machinery under hire purchase to Small Scale Units coming up in backward areas, utilise its training centres for training rural youth in self employment; and develop and improve machinery and equipment applicable to rural industries.

(b) and (c). NSIC has not identified any specified areas in Madhya Pradesh for industrialisation. However, the position of assistance to small scale units in Madhya Pradesh by NSIC by way of supply of machinery on hire purchase basis is as under:

	1979-80	1980-81 (Upto Feb. 81)
1. No. of units assisted	5	35
2. Value of Machines supplied	Rs. 2·91	Rs. 19·51 lacs
3. Units Assisted in Backward Areas of the State	1	23
4. Value of Machines supplied in Backward areas of the State	Rs. 0·44	Rs. 12·91 lacs.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भूमि का आवंटन

6835. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए जिलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भूमि का आवंटन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या मानदण्ड रखे गये हैं और उक्त भूमि का आवंटन करने वाली सरकारी एजेंसी का नाम क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को अखिल भारतीय सावधिक ऋणदाता वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त सुविधाएं पाने के पात्र औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला स्वीकार किया गया है :

बालाघाट, बस्तर, बिलासपुर, भिण्ड, छतरपुर, छिन्दवाड़ा, दमोह, दतिया, धार, हवास, गुना, होसंगाबाद, झाबुआ, खारयोन, गंडता, मन्दसौर, मोरेना, नरसिम्हपुर, रायगढ़, रायपुर, राजनन्दगांव, राजगढ़, रायसेन, रतलाम, रेवासागर, शिवनी, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी, सिधी, सुरगुजा, टीकमगढ़, विदिशा और न्यू सिहौर जिला ।

इन जिलों में से निम्नलिखित 6 क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के लिए भी पात्र स्वीकार किया गया है :—

क्षेत्र—1 (पूर्वी प्रदेश के) इसमें 12 ब्लाक अर्थात् कोरबा, बलोदा, चाम्पा, कोटा, मस्तूरी तथा बिल्हा (बिलासपुर) ब्लाक (बिलासपुर जिले से) भाटापारा सिमगा, टिल्डा, भारसिवा (रायपुर) अमनपुर तथा राजिम ब्लाक (रायपुर जिले से) आते हैं ।

क्षेत्र—2 (पश्चिमी प्रदेश के) इसमें 10 ब्लाक अर्थात् देवास और टोंक खुर्द ब्लाक (देवास जिले से) गुलोना, शुजालपुर और शाजापुर ब्लाक (शाजापुर जिले से) पंचोर (सारंगपुर) और व्यावटा ब्लाक (रायगढ़ जिले से) आते हैं ।

क्षेत्र—3 (उत्तरी क्षेत्र से) इसमें 9 ब्लाक अर्थात् शिवपुरी तथा करेरा (शिवपुरी जिले से) दतिया तथा सेंउधा (दतिया जिले से) भिण्ड मेहगांव तथा मोहाद (भिन्ड जिले से) तथा मुरैना तथा जउरा (मुरैना जिले से) ।

क्षेत्र—4 (केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से) इसमें 11 ब्लाक अर्थात् बीना, इटावा, खुरी बांदा (बिबैका) राहतगढ़, सागर, शाहगढ़ (अमरमटु) (सागर जिले से) टीकमगढ़, बल्देवगढ़ (टीकमगढ़ जिले से) विदिशा और यारसपुर (विदिशा जिले से) और छतरपुर (छतरपुर जिले से) आते हैं ।

क्षेत्र—5 (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र 2 से) इसमें 12 ब्लाक अर्थात् पेटलाबाद, तथा मेघनगर (झबुआ जिले से) पदलावार, धार और तलोहा (धार जिले से) महेश्वर और बरवाहा (खारगोन जिले से) रतलाम और जडरा (रतलाम जिले से) मंदसौर मल्हरगढ़ और नीमच (मन्दसौर जिले से) ।

क्षेत्र—6 (उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र से). इसमें 11 ब्लाक अर्थात् रीवा और रायपुर (गढ़) (रीवा जिले से) मझौली, सीधी डूसर और वधाव (सिधी जिले से) सोवहट, बैकुंठपुर, राजेन्दरगढ़ सूरजपुर और अंबिकापुर (सरगुजा जिले से) ।

(ख) और (ग): औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना के लिए स्थापना-स्थलों का आवंटन, क्षेत्रों का विकास, उद्यमियों को शेडों तथा प्लाटों का आवंटन राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है ।

राज्यों द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर परेड करने पर रोक

6836.. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर परेड करने पर रोक संबंधी आदेश अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किये हैं;

(ख) उन्हें उक्त आदेशों को पालन करने की सूचना पुनः कब दी गई थी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उन राज्यों में तथा उन स्थानों पर भी, जहां प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा परेड की जा रही हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्र सरकार ने सार्वजनिक स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की परेड पर रोक लगाने के ऐसे कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किए हैं परन्तु साम्प्रदायिक तनाव कम करने और साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे कानून द्वारा प्रदत्त न्यायिक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक स्थानों जैसे पार्कों, स्कूल भवनों इत्यादि विशेष रूप से साम्प्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील या साम्प्रदायिक दंगाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की शाखाओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार करें । बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश और केरल सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए कुछ आदेशों/अधिसूचनाओं और असम सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखना अधिनियम की धारा 7 के उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे सार्वजनिक स्थानों और सरकार अथवा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित/सहायता प्राप्त शिक्षा संस्थाओं के परिसरों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की शाखाएँ आयोजित करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए केरल संशोधन की रूपरेखाओं पर अपने अपने पुलिस अधिनियमों करने अथवा सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, यदि कोई हो, सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखना अधिनियम की धारा 7 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप एक उपबन्ध समाविष्ट करने अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों/अधिसूचनाओं की रूपरेखाओं पर अनुदेश जारी करने पर विचार करें । इन सुझावों के संदर्भ में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र मणिपुर और राजस्थान को राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि मामला विचाराधीन है । हरियाणा के मामले में राज्य सरकार इस समय राज्य में प्रतिबन्ध लगाना आवश्यक नहीं समझती परन्तु राज्य सरकार जरूरत पड़ने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाई करने के लिए स्थिति के प्रति सजग है । जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश,

उड़ीसा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और त्रिपुरा की राज्य सरकारों ने बताया है कि उन्होंने, जैसा आवश्यक समझा अधीनस्थ प्राधिकारियों को उपयुक्त निदेश जारी किये हैं । मेघालय राज्य सरकार समझती है कि अतन सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखना अधिनियम 1953 के उपबन्ध, जैसा मेघालय सरकार द्वारा अपनाया गया है, अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । नागालैंड, सिक्किम और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकारों ने भी सुझावों पर विचार किया है और उनका विचार है कि इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट उपाय करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

(ग) यह विधि और व्यवस्था का मामला है और राज्य सरकारें ऐसी कार्रवाई करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सक्षम है जिसे वह स्थिति के अपने मूल्यांकन को ध्यान में रखकर अनिवार्य समझें ।

Conference of Governors held at New Delhi

6837. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two days Conference of Governors was held at New Delhi on the 14th and 15th March 1981; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A Conference of Governors was held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on the 14th & 15th March, 1981. A copy each of the Press Releases made on the 14th and 15th March, 1981 respectively in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-233/81)

Misconduct by an Officer of R & A W

6838. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious allegations were received recently regarding misconduct of a Lucknow-based officer of the Research and Analysis Wing (R &AW) involving a security risk;

(b) whether any inquiry was held into the matter and if so, by whom and the findings thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the officer based in Lucknow may have been receiving unaccounted sums of money from CIA sources?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Certain reports in the newspapers have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (d). A senior officer of the organisations is enquiring into the allegations.

Sale of Mys. Gayday Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

6839. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a modern Italian make SPUN PIPE factory at Koderima, named M/s. GAYDAY IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD., Herodih, Koderima, Bihar is going to be sold as a scrap to scrap dealer at Howrah, West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts in details;

(c) will the Government take over that factory under IDRA in the line of Maruti Ltd. and run it in the public sector;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). M|s. Gayday Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., a Cast Iron Spun Pipe manufacturing un't came into production in July, 1969. The unit started incurring cash losses from the very beginning. Its production at no time exceeded 50 per cent of the licensed capacity. In spite of generous financial assistance from State Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India, the un't could not run efficiently due to inexperienced and incompetent management and the operations of the unit came to a halt on 26th July, 1976. On the date of closure of this unit, the total financial stake of all public institutions aggregated to Rs. 426 lakhs. The net fixed assets of the Company were Rs. 157 lakhs and its accumulated losses were Rs. 310 lakhs.

The Government of India explored possibilities to revive the undertaking including the merger of the Company with Indian Iron & Steel Co. but IISCO was not in a position to carry additional responsibilities. Considering all the factors, it was decided that the management of this unit should not be taken over by the Government under the I(D&R) Act, 1951.

3. On petitions filed by some unsecured creditors, the Calcutta High Court passed winding up orders in July, 1977. The implementation of the orders was kept in abeyance for some time pending exploration of possibilities to run the undertaking viably, but on failure of such efforts the High Court passed absolute orders in July, 1978 whereafter Official Liquidator was also appointed as a Receiver in November, 1978 to take possession of company's assets. IDBL and SBI also filed petitions in September, 1978 to recover their dues.

4. The High Court passed orders in January, 1980 on sale of certain lots of current assets for Rs. 53.2 lakhs. The offers for fixed assets as Rs. 75 lakhs were not considered acceptable.

5. In March, 1980 Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation at the instance of the Bihar Government moved the High Court for stay of sale order, including the current assets already sold as it proposed to restart the production in the undertaking. The High Court ordered in June, 1980 that the Corporation should purchase the fixed assets at Rs. 275 lakhs, should deposit by 5.7.80 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs and negotiate with the purchasers of the current assets. The Corporation did not take action on this order. It, however, approached the Division Bench of Calcutta High Court for stay, which was turned down. It again moved the Supreme Court on 17-7-80 for stay of Calcutta High Court Order. While the Supreme Court ordered delivery of current assets already sold to the extent of Rs. 47 lakhs, it has issued interim orders granting stay on sale of other assets. The final verdict of the Supreme Court is yet to come.

Rehabilitation of Persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6840. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Island is ideal for rehabilitating persons from the nearby States;

(b) whether there is a demand from the people of Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh for settling down in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) if so, what facilities Government propose to give to the persons who opt to settle down there; and

(d) whether any provision has been made in the Sixth Plan in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). For ecological and other

considerations it has been decided not to settle any more persons, from the mainland, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The settlement programme of ex-servicemen in Great Nicobar Islands has been suspended still a study is undertaken to determine the effects of further settlement on the ecology of that island. There are also no proposals from any of the State Governments for rehabilitating people from their States in these islands.

Setting up of D.I.C's

6841. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up more district industries centres in the country; and

(b) the names of the places in Goa where these Centres will be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 382 District Industries Centres covering 392 districts have so far been sanctioned. Remaining districts may be considered for coverage under the Scheme as and when the proposals are received from the concerned State|Union Territory.

(b) One District Industries Centre for the entire area of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has already been sanctioned but the Union Territory Government is yet to set up the D.I.C.

Deposits of Uraniun in Madhya Pradesh

6842. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge deposits of uranium are found in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is its analysis report; and

(c) the action which Government have taken and whether it can be processed further to develop as nuclear fuel as required in our atomic power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Integrated surveys in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh have brought to light a number of uranium occurrences. Grades of these occurrences range between 0.040 and O.1 of U_3 O_8 Detailed geological investigations including drilling and|or underground development have been taken up in promising areas to establish commercial viability. Uranium that will be eventually mined can be processed into nuclear fuel.

High price of Creams, Lotions, Powders etc. produced by Hindustan Levers

6843. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the products manufactured and marketed by Hindustan Levers Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of a number of creams, lotions, powders etc. are very much on the high side;

(c) if so, the sale price of each item;

(d) reasons for arriving at such high prices of its products; and

(e) what action Government propose to take to bring down the prices of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In its Annual Report and Accounts for 1979, M|s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have shown production and sale of the items indicated in the annexed statement.

(b) to (e). The Government do not exercise any price control in respect of non-essential items like creams, lotions, powders etc. As such, no watch is kept on their prices. Furthermore, the Government have no proposal to exercise control over the prices of such items.

Statement

M|s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have shown production and sales of the following items in their Annual Report and Accounts for the year 1979:—

1. Processed triglycerides|hydrogenated oils|vanaspati.
2. Milk powders (including baby food).
3. Soaps.
4. Synthetic detergents.
5. Toilet preparations.
6. Glycerline: Refined Crude (as 80 per cent).
7. Fine chemicals.
8. Ossein.
9. Di-calcium phosphate.
10. Sulphuric acid.
11. phosphoric acid.
12. Sodium tripolyphosphate.
13. Oil milling: Oils Industrial Machinery.
14. Margarine.
15. Ghee.
16. Animal feeding stuffs.
17. Scourers.
18. Catalyst.
19. Packaging machinery.
20. Agricultural commodities.
21. Marine products.
22. Textile sheeting.
23. Others (including engineering goods and garments).

Key Industries in Joint Sector

6844. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in how many industries the Central Government have launched programmes with priavte entrepreneurs;

(b) whether those programmes are profitable;

(c) are there any key industries in the joint sector venture;

(d) if so, the names of those industries; and

(e) what amount of money has so far been invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). All key industries, i.e., those set out in Schdeule A to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 (which forms basis of the 1980 industrial policy) are precluded from being set up by the private sector. A copy of Schedule 'A' is attached.

The question further asks as to in "how many industries the Central Government have launched programmes with private entrepreneurs". It is not clear what is intended by "programmes" being launched in the key industries. Government's policy in regard to key industries is that contained in Industrial Policy Rsolution, 1956.

As regards "key industries under the joint sector venture", referred to in part (c) of the question, it may be clarified that joint ventures are promoted by Indian private companies for setting up enterprises abroad. For such joint ventures taken up by Indian parties, there are guidelines which have been enunciated for according permission by Government to taking up such ventures.

For such joint ventures abroad, the Ministry of Commerce is the administrative Ministry in charge. Information in respect of such joint ventures abroad referred to in (d) and (e) of the question is not, therefore, maintained by the Ministry of Industry.

SCHEDULE 'A'

1. Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment.
2. Atomic energy.
3. Iron and Steel.
4. Heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel.
5. Heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government.
6. Heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines.
7. Coal and lignite.
8. Mineral oils.
9. Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond.
10. Mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram.
11. Minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953.
12. Aircraft.
13. Air transport.
14. Railway transport.
15. Shipbuilding.
16. Telephone and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets).
17. Generation and distribution of electricity.

Officers and Jawans retiring every year

6845. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of officers and jawans retiring every year from the three Services;

(b) how many of them are provided with employment; and

(c) what is the number of personnel left unemployed every year and the total such number on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) On an average approximately 1,000 officers and 49,000 jawans have retired from the Army, Navy and Air Force every year during the last 3 years.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Placement of Exservicemen and Officers during the period from 1977 *to* 1988

Year	Junior Commissioned Officers/Other Ranks			Officers
	Through Employment Exchanges	Through Directorate General of Resettlement	Total	
1977	13,405	3,286	16,691	248
1978	14,038	3,109	17,147	215
1979	13,362	2,812	16,174	203
1980 (upto 30th June 1980)	5,889	3,216	9,105	125

Number of Ex-servicemen on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges:

Year	Number
1977	1,22,900
1978	1,49,689
1979	1,59,824
1980 (upto 30th June 1980)	1,63,007

Financial benefits to jail wardens of Manipur

6846. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jail Wardens of Manipur are getting all financial benefits like Police personnel of the state;

(b) if not, what are the differences between Jail Wardens and police personnel in respect of pay scales, working allowance, ration allowance, etc. and

(c) whether Government propose to remove the differences and extend to Jail Wardens all the financial benefits enjoyed by the State Police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of grade 'C' stenographers

6847. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Assistant equivalent to Stenographer Grade 'C', joining AFHQ after competing UPSC Examination gets a promotion in about five to six years as Assistant Civilian Staff Officer, while the Stenographer Grade 'C' who also after competing UPSC Examination does not even get a single promotion as SPA after rendering 20 years service;

(b) is it also a fact that Grade 'C' Stenographers recruited in the year 1959 have not yet become SPAs even today; and

(c) what remedial measures have been taken to improve the lot of such frustrated Stenographers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Assistants and Stenographers Grade 'C' belong to two different services and the rules governing their promotion are also different. Assistants are considered for promotion as Assistant Civilian Staff Officer on the basis of merit-cum seniority. Stenographers Grade 'C' are promoted as Stenographer Grade 'B' (SPA), 50 per cent by seniority-cum-fitness and 50 per cent by Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

It is a fact that Assistants recruited through UPSC have been promoted as Assistant Civilian Staff Officers after completing 5-6 years of approved service. There are Stenographers Grade 'C', who have rendered 20 years of service in the Grade, but have not been promoted.

(b) There are Stenographers Grade C' recruited in the year 1959 who have not yet been promoted as SPAs, but all of them have been given selection grade in the pay scale of Rs. 650—960.

(c) Selection Grade has been introduced in Stenographer Grade 'C' in the pay scale of Rs. 650—960. 63 posts of Stenographer Grade 'C' attached with officers of the rank of Brigadier and equivalent holding the appointment of Director, who are entitled only to Stenographers Grade 'C', have been upgraded to that of Stenographer Grade 'B' (SPA).

I.T.D.Ps. in Rajasthan

6848. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects Operating in Rajasthan at present, and

(b) the progress of each project in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Rajasthan has five Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

(b) I.T.D.P. wise allocation and expenditure have not been maintained by the State Government. However, allocation and expenditure incurred in the tribal sub-plan areas consisting of these five I.T.D.Ps. are as under:—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1974—78 .	7223·65	7172·81
1978-79 .	3476·03	3138·71
1979-80 .	4083·41	3824·38
1980-81 .	4652·95	2282·33
TOTAL .	19436·04	16418·23

Supply of uniform of Class IV employees

6849. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cloth for uniforms of Class IV employees in the Central Government is of rough quality;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cloth for uniforms of class IV staff in public undertakings is of superior quality than supplied to class IV employees in the Central Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to improve the quality of cloth supplied to Class IV staff in the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) At present special dasuti khadi cloth in fast biscuit colour is used for summer uniforms of the Class IV employees in the Central Government. Woolen Khadi is used for winter uniforms for them.

(b) According to the Bureau of Public Enterprises, khadi is used for the fabrication of uniforms of the employees working in the public enterprices *except* where khadi uniforms militate against functional efficiency, e.g., safety regulations, etc. The National Textile Corporation has, however, been exempted, to the extent the cloth produced by its units can be used for the uniforms of its employees.

(c) The quality of cloth presently prescribed has been decided in 1980 in agreement with the Staff Side of the National Council of the J.C.M. representing the Central Government employeese including Class IV and, hence, the question of changing the quality specification of the cloth does not arise at present.

विशेषज्ञ वर्गीकरण समिति के प्रतिवेदन दिए जाने मे विलम्ब

6850. **श्री अनवर अहमद :**
श्री भीखा भाई :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय में विशेषज्ञ वर्गीकरण समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन देने में 6 वर्ष से अधिक समय लगा दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन के पेश किये जाने तथा उसे क्रियान्वित किये जाने में इतने विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) सरकार कर्मचारियों को इसके लाभ कब प्रदान करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). विशेषज्ञ वर्गीकरण समिति ने नवम्बर 1975 में काम शुरू किया और मई 1979 अर्थात साढ़े तीन वर्ष में इसने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया था । तीन लाख से अधिक कामगरों के संबंध में पुनर्वर्गीकरण कार्य की मात्रा और उसकी जटिलता को देखते हुए समिति द्वारा उसे निपटाने में लगा समय बहुत अधिक नहीं कहा जा सकता । समिति ने जिन वेतनमानों के लिए सिफारिश की थी उनके विरुद्ध रक्षा कामगरों द्वारा अभ्यावेदन देने की वजह से तथा उनके द्वारा रेलवे के वेतनमानों के मुताबिक ग्रेड संरचना की मांग किए जाने की वजह से समिति की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने का काम रुक गया था । इसके लिए दूसरी समिति नियुक्त करना जरुरी हो गया था । इन दोनों समितियों की सिफारिशों की जांच की जा चुकी है और आशा है कि औद्योगिक कामगरों की ग्रेड-संरचना के बारे में निकट भविष्य में निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा । गैर-औद्योगिक कामगरों से संबंधित सिफारिशों पर भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

वायु सेनाध्यक्षों की सेवावधि बढ़ाया जाना

6851. **श्री चतुभूंज** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेनाध्यक्ष की सेवा अवधि कब समाप्त होगी ;

(ख) क्या उनकी सेवावधि कुछ अवधि के लिए बढ़ाई जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को अनुवर्ती अधिकारी पर इस सेवावधि के बढ़ाये जाने के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव की पूरी जानकारी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में निर्धारित किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). वायु सेनाध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल 3 वर्ष होता है और इस में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । लेकिन सरकार ने एयर चीफ मार्शल के रैंक में वायु सेनाध्यक्ष की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 60 वर्ष करने का फैसला किया है। इस फैसले के मुताबिक वर्तमान वायु सेनाध्यक्ष की सेवा अवधि को 31 अगस्त, 1981 तक अर्थात जब वह इस पद में 3 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी करेंगे तब तक बढ़ाया जाएगा ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त फैसला करते समय सरकार ने इस बात का इतमीनान कर लिया है कि परवर्ती अफसरों पर इसका कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त फैसला करने में सरकार इस उद्देश्य को लेकर चली है कि वायु सेनाध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल थल सेनाध्यक्ष और नौ-सेनाध्यक्ष के कार्यालय के बराबर लाया जाए ।

Finalisation of Annual Plan for 1981-82 of the West Bengal

6852. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have submitted their draft annual plan for 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the proposed outlays and targets in different sectors of economy and social welfare programmes including Education, Health, Housing etc.;

(c) whether the Planning Commission and the Central Government accorded their approval to the same; and

(d) if not, the modifications suggested by them and West Bengal Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 766.68 crores. The relevant information is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Keeping in view the available resources, the Plan size was fixed at Rs. 638 crores.

(d) Certain *inter-se* changes within an overall agreed outlay of Rs. 638 crores have been proposed by the State Government and these are under consideration.

Statement

1981-82 — *Outlays—West Bengal*

(Rs in lakhs)

	Head of Development	As proposed by State Government	Sectoral distribution nowfurnished by the State Governmnt
I.	Agriculture & Allied Services	13455	12322
II.	Cooperation	1114	1030
III.	Irrigation & Flood Control	7000	6700
IV.	Power	18925	16285
V.	Industries and Minerals	8677	4710
VI.	Transport and Communications	7968	5396
VII.	Social & Community Services of which	18671	16692
	(a) Education (including Tech.)	5697	5390
	(b) Health	1813	1575
	(c) Housing (including Police Housing)	1245	991
VIII.	Economic Services	56	25
IX.	General Services	802	640
	GRAND TOTAL	*76668*	*63800**

*Exculding Rs. 32 crores additional allocation on account of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare (Rs. 11 crores), Food for Work Programme (Rs. 12 crores) Hills Areas Supplemental Assistance (Rs. 6 crores) and Tribal Sub-Plan (Rs. 3 crores).

Statement

1981-82—*Physical Targets—West Bengal*

Item	Unit	As proposed by West Bengal State Government.
Foodgrains Production	Lack tonnes	99·81
Jute & Mesta	Lakh bales	42·94
Power—Installed capacity	M.W.	1181·45
Roads—Surfaced	Km.	1152
Elementary Education (enrolment) :		
(a) Classes I-V	000	6973
(b) Classes VI-VIII	000	21·50
(c) Classes IX-X	000	77·44
Hospitals & Dispensaries:		
(a) Urban (addl.)	No.	2
(b) Rural (addl.)	No.	20
Housing:		
(a) Rural Housesites (RMNP)	No.	42000
(b) Subsidised industrial housing scheme	No.	114
(c) Low income group insurance scheme	No.	785
(d) Middle income Group housing scheme	No.	385

Industrialisation of Goa, Daman and Diu

6853. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to carry out a survey to determine priority industries in Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; ;

(c) whether special incentives and concessions are to be undertaken to remove the economic and industrial backwardness of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Economic Development Corporation, Goa, has entrusted to the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. to study and conduct Techno-Economic Survey and identify projects and schemes with industrial

potential for implementation. The NIDC will evaluate comprehensive data already available regarding local resources, existing manufacturing units, infrastructural facilities and skilled manpower capabilities for preparation of synthesis report incorporating sectoral project opportunities indicating priorities and project briefs etc., which would enable the Union Territory Admn. to make final selection of Industrial units with potential for extensive ancillarisation. Union Territory Admn. has set up industrial estate in Daman and also has taken a decision to set up another in Diu.

(c) and (d). Entire Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu excluding the area within the municipal limit of Territory's Capital has been declared as industrially backward. The following incentives are available:

(i) 15 per cent Central Capital Subsidy.

(ii) Financial assistance on concessional terms.

(iii) Developed industrial estates with water, power and other essential services plus ready-built sheds at subsidised rental rates.

(iv) Concessional power tariffs to small scale units.

(v) Sales-tax exemption for a period of 5 years for small scale units.

(vi) Exemption from income-tax on 20 per cent of pre-tax profits in the first ten years.

(vii) 50 per cent subsidy on feasibility study costs.

(viii) Assistance in recruitment and selection of suitable, educated skilled labour.

(ix) Price preference of 15 per cent to small scale units.

(x) All the import facilities under the Government's new import-export policy for backward areas.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Area of Madhya Pradesh including Rewa and Chhattarpur

6854. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INRUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new scheme to industrialise the backward and poor regions of Madhya Pradesh, such as Rewa, Chhattarpur and other areas of former Vindhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose considering proposals to start new industries in this backward region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Rewa and Chhattarpur in Madhya Pradesh have already been identified as industrially backward-eligible for concessional finance facilities from all-India term lending nancial instituions. Chhattarpur Block from Chhattarpur District and Rewa and Raipur (Garh) blocks from Rewa District have been further identified for eligibility to Central Investment Subsidy.

Apart from the above two incentives, the Central Government offers the following assistance and facilities for the development of backward areas:

(i) Tax Concessions.

(ii) Hire-purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(iii) Consultancy for technical services.

(iv) Interest Subsidy.

(v) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(vi) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(vii) Rural Artisans Programme.

(viii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

(ix) District Industries Centre.

Allotment of Scooters to Share-holders by M/s. Maharashtra Scooters

6855. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shareholders of M/s. Maharashtra Scooters were given scooters on priority basis;

(b) if so, what is the number of shareholders whom scooters were given;

(c) what is the number of shareholders who have not taken the scooters so far; and

(d) what is the criteria to allot the scooters on priority basis to the employees of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) M/s. Maharashtra Scooters have reported that there was a scheme under which initial shareholders were allotted scooters on priority.

(b) Twelve thousand.

(c) Fifty-three.

(d) According to the manufacturers, the employee has to be a confirmed employee with minimum continuous service of three years and on a basic salary of Rs. 500/- and above to be considered for priority allotment.

Fixation of cadre strength of IAS and IPS in States

6856. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the cadre strength of IAS and IPS officers in each State and Union Territory at present;

(b) what are the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the fixation of cadre strength for each State;

(c) whether the present cadre strength in each State conforms to the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(d) if not, what remedial measure Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2332/81).

Statement

Number of IAS and IPS Officers as on 1-1-1981 Cadre-wise

Sl. No.	Name of Cadre	I.A.S.		I.P.S.	
		Authorised Cadre Strenth	No. of officers in position	Authorised Cadre Strength	No. of officers in position.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	305	263	150	131
2	Assam-Maghalaya	170	148	98	85
3	Bihar	358	297	176	156
4	Gujarat	224	175	102	84
5	Haryana	177	136	70	67
6	Himachal Pradesh	110	89	54	47
7	Jammu & Kashmir	107	86	49	43
8	Karnataka	227	203	110	88
9	Kerala	159	129	91	75
10	Madhya Pradesh	331	331	219	209
11	Maharashtra	291	287	178	148
12	Manipur-Tripura	126	82	72	47
13	Nagaland	48	42	There is no Cadre	IPS
14	Orissa	192	186	104	100
15	Punjab	160	154	110	87
16	Rajasthan	245	189	122	97
17	Sikkim	41	26	14	9
18	Tamil Nadu	292	248	130	107
19	Union Territories	183	158	93	83
20	Uttar Pradesh	542	428	350	316
21	West Bengal	311	243	219	182
	TOTAL	4599	3880	2511	2161
	Candidates appointed on the basis of 1979 Examination not yet finally allotted to States	--	124	--	48
	GRAND TOTAL	4599	4004	2511	2209

सीमेंट और अखबारी कागज के लक्ष्य

6857. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सीमेंट और अखबारी कागज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं और यदि हां, तो उन लक्ष्यों की कितनी-कितनी प्रतिशतता निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग द्वारा सीमेंट उद्योग के लिए गठित कार्यकारी दल (1980–85) ने सीमेंट उद्योग द्वारा 1984–85 तक क्षमता का उपयोग तथा उत्पादन किए जाने के संबंध में निम्नलिखित अनुमान लगाया है :—

क्षमता	469.8 लाख मी. टन
उत्पादन	372.6 लाख मी. टन

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अखबारी कागज के लिए 2.30 लाख मी. टन की क्षमता तथा 1.80 लाख मी. टन उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के लिए अनन्तिम रूप से सिफारिशें की गई हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Suspension of officials of R&AW

6858. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in November-December, 1980, 87 officials of R&AW were suspended;

(b) whether all of them were given suspension orders in writing, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the reasons for suspension;

(d) whether the employees have been confirmed after three years of service; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 61 employees were placed under suspension.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 60 employees were suspended for their involvement in a gherao of officers and for other acts of indiscipline. 1 employee was placed under suspension on a charge of corruption.

(d) and (e). Out of the 61 employees, 54 are quasi-permanent either in the rank they hold or in lower ranks. The cases of the remaining employees are linked with the initial constitution of various cadres.

अपराधों की रोकथाम करने के लिए "वोट-बाक्स" प्रणाली का शुरू किया जाना

6859. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :**
श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम दिल्ली जिला पुलिस ने अपराधों की रोकथाम करने के उद्देश्य से अपने क्षेत्र में "वोटबाक्स" प्रणाली शुरू की है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रणाली से अपराधों की रोक थाम करने में मदद मिली है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रणाली को पूरे देश में शुरू करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) प्रणाली को परीक्षाणात्मक आधार पर पश्चिम जिले में शुरू किया गया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न अन्य उपायों के साथ-साथ इस प्रणाली से अपराधों को कम करने में सहायता मिली है।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकारें प्रणाली को अपनाने के लिए सक्षम है ।

सिरोही जिले के बनास में सीमेंट उद्योग की स्थापना

6860. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में सिरोही जिले के "बनास" में लगाई जा रही सीमेंट फैक्टरी में कब तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जाएगा ;

(ख) उसकी उत्पादन-क्षमता कितनी होगी और राजस्थान को उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत भाग आवंटित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस फैक्टरी में राजस्थान में कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है और रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए जायेंगे ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख). मे० स्ट्रा प्रोडक्टस लि० नामक उद्यम द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई प्रगति रिपोर्टों के अनुसार बनास में 5 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष क्षमता वाले एक नए सीमेंट संयंत्र के 1982–83 तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है । इस कारखाने में तैयार किये जाने वाले सीमेंट के वितरण की प्रणाली के बारे में इस समय बता सकना कठिन है क्योंकि कारखाने में उत्पादन शुरू होने के समय सीमेंट की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसका वितरण समूचे देश के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(ग) पार्टी द्वारा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की मंजूरी के लिए दिए गए आवेदन के अनुसार 575 व्यक्तियों को सीधा रोजगार मिल सकेगा। यह कारखाना जो निजी क्षेत्र में है, भर्ती के मामले में स्वयं अपने मानदण्ड अपनाएगा, अतएव, इस कारखाने में रोजगार प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी मानदण्ड के बारे में बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Lathi Charge on Students of Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College, New Delhi.

6861. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a Police lathi charge on the students of the Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi on the 5th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of students injured and arrested by the policy; and

(d) what action Government have taken to remove the students' grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, to

disperse the mob and to clear the route, on which the President of the Federal Republic of Germany was expected, tear smoke shells were used, after giving warning.

(c) Three students sustained injuries when they put up resistence at the time of their arrest. Altogether 21 students were arrested and later released on personal bonds.

(d) The students had agitated for action against the driver of a private bus and his companions responsible for the death of Parmod Kumar, a student of Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College on 21-2-1981. Persons accused in connection with the death of the student have since been arrested.

Formation of All India Service for Engineers

6862. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for formation of the All India Service for Engineers irrespective of the dissent from certain State Governments;

(b) whether Government are aware of the urgent need for this service in the interests of promoting national integration and for enabling the engineers to be free from local influence;

(c) whether the rules and regulations for the proposed service are proposed to be so formulated as not to affect the serving engineers adversely; and

(d) if so, at what stage, the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). The question of constituting an all India Service for Engineers viz., the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads) is under consideration of the Government. Rules and regulations providing for the regulation of recruitment to the Service and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the Service will be made, in consultation with the Governments of the States concerned, only after the Government has taken a decision on the question of constitution of the Service.

गुजरात में संकटग्रस्त औद्योगिक एकक

6863. **श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1975 से फरवरी, 1981 की अवधि में गुजरात में संकटग्रस्त औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं, उनमें से प्रत्येक एकक द्वारा किस-किस वस्तु का उत्पादन किया जाता है तथा उनका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उन संकटग्रस्त एककों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया गया है तथा किस-किस राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ने ऋण दिया है तथा प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना) : (क) और (ख). रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया हमारी अपनी परिभाषा के अनुसार बड़े औद्योगिक एककों के राज्य वार आंकड़े नियमित रूप से इकट्ठे कर रहा है। गुजरात में इस प्रकार के एककों के अलग-अलग उद्योग वार आंकड़े एवं 1977, 1978 और 1979 के वर्षों के बैंक के बकाया ऋण संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। वर्ष 1977 से पहले और 1979 से बाद के इसी प्रकार के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने केवल एक वर्ष अर्थात् 1979 के लिये राज्य वार एककों की रुग्णता लघु क्षेत्र में बैंकों द्वारा की गई वित्त व्यवस्था के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की थी। 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 को गुजरात में इस प्रकार के 856 एकक थे।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि बैंकरों में प्रचलित रीति और प्रथा जो उनमें पारम्परिक है तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का प्रशासन करने वाले कानून के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भी अलग-अलग रुग्ण एकक को दी गई बैंक वार अग्रिम राशियों तथा उनके द्वारा उत्पादन की जा रही वस्तुओं के बारे में जानकारी प्रकट करना संभव नहीं है।

विवरण

लोक सभा में 8 अप्रैल, 1981 को गुजरात राज्य में बड़े रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या तथा उन पर बैंकों को बकाया करोड़ों रुपये की राशि बताने के सम्बन्ध में पूछे जाने वाले अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 6863 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण।

उद्योग	31-12-1977 को		31-12-1978 को		31-12-1979 को	
	एककों की संख्या	राशि	एककों की संख्या	राशि	एककों की संख्या	राशि
इंजीनियरी तथा विद्युत सम्बन्धी	5	12.79	5	12.84	5	17.63
लोहा और इस्पात . .	3	4.00	6	8.18	7	10.15
वस्त्र . . .	22	60.78	24	62.87	23	62.22
रसायन . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
रबड़ . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
सीमेंट . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
जूट	--	--	--	--	--	--
चीनी . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
विविध . . .	2	4.99	3	9.10	2	3.57
कुल योग : . . .	32	82.56	38	92.99	37	93.57

Supreme Court Observations in Sunil Batra's Case

6864. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Supreme Court's observations in Sunil Batra's case in A.I.R. (S.C.);

(i) on pages 1579-80 regarding court responsibility for Constitutional purpose of 'Deprivation';

(ii) on page 1590 in para 30 regarding 'Deprivation of freedom of a person inside a prison';

(iii) on page 1597 in para 65 regarding 'Duties of District Magistrates for protecting prisoner's rights'; and

(b) Government's reaction to each of them and advice given to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated the 20th December, 1979 in Writ Petition No. 1009 of 1979—Sunil Batra, Petitioner v/s Delhi Administration, Respondent, as reported in the All India Reporter 1980 (Supreme Court) 1579 had observed as under:—

(i) and (ii). Whether inside prison or outside a person shall not be deprived of his guaranteed freedom save by methods "right, just and fair". Where the rights of a prisoner either under the Constitution or under other law, are violated, the writ power of the court can and should run to his rescue. There is a warrant for this vigil. The court process casts the convict into the prison system and the deprivation of his freedom is not a blind penitentiary affliction but a belighted institutionalisation geared to a social good. The Court has a continuing responsibility to ensure that the constitutional purpose of the deprivation is not defeated by the prison administration;

(iii) The District Magistrate must remember that in this capacity he is a judicial officer and not an executive head and must function as such independently of the prison executive. To make prisoners' rights in correctional institutions viable, we direct the District Magistrate concerned to inspect the jails in his district once every week, receive complaints from individual prisoners and enquire into them immediately. If he is too preoccupied with urgent work, he should depute a magistrate subordinate to him to visit and inspect the jail. What is important is that he should meet the prisoners separately if they have grievances. The presence of warders or officials will be inhibitive and must be avoided. He must ensure that his enquiry is confidential although subject to natural justice and does not lead to reprisals by jail officials. The rule speaks of the record of the result of each visit and inspection. This empowers him to enquire and pass orders. All orders issued by him shall be immediately complied with since obedience is obligatory. In the event of non-compliance he should immediately inform Government about such disobedience and advise the prisoner to forward his complaint to the High Court under Article 226 together with a copy of his own report to help the High Court to exercise its habeas corpus power. Indeed, it will be practical if the District Magistrate keeps a grievance box in each ward to which free access shall be afforded to every inmate. It should be kept locked and sealed by him and on his periodical visit, he alone, or his surrogate, should open the box, find out the grievances, investigate their merits and take remedial action, if justified.

(b) The observations referred to at (i) and (ii) above are in the nature of instructions/guidelines to the various Courts. A person who has been wronged or deprived of his freedom can seek judicial remedy. As far as Government of India are concerned, a Model Prison Manual brought out by a Committee set up by them which

was also commended to various State Governments for adoption laid down that the supreme aim of punishment shall be the protection of society through the rehabilitation of offenders. Also, punishment inherent in imprisonment primarily consists in deprivation of liberty and the prison system should not, except as incidental to justifiable segregation or maintenance of discipline, aggravate the suffering inherent in such a situation.

As regards the question of reaction to the observation relating to "duties of District Magistrates" for protecting prisoner's rights referred to at (iii) above, the Supreme Court had itself sent a copy of its judgement to various State Government and Union territories. "Prisons" being a State subject, it is for the concerned State Governments/Union territory administrations to take necessary action in pursuance of the Supreme Court's directive. According to the information available with us, Government of Assam have already taken a decision to implement the Court's decision and in the Central Jail, Tihar in the Union territory of Delhi, grievance boxes have already been kept.

Blinds Registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi

6865. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind persons registered with the Special Employment Exchange in Delhi at the end of 1980;

(b) the number of persons who could procure jobs during the last two years, years-wise; and

(c) the Central programme, if any, for the rehabilitation of the blind persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The number of Blind job-seekers on the Live Register of Special Employment Exchange, Delhi at the end of 1980 was 333.

(b) The number of Blind job-seekers placed in employment through the Special Exchange in Delhi during the years 1979 and 1980 was 1 and 10 respectively.

(c) The Central Government seeks to promote rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in close cooperation with the State Governments and voluntary agencies. A number of voluntary organisations/associations seek central assistance every year under the 'Assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped' for promting education, training and rehabilitation programme. These proposals are examined in terms of the scheme of assistance and where the prescribed criteria are satisfied, the financial assistance is given upto 90 per cent of the estimated cost for both recurring and non-recurring items. In regard to proposals for construction of buildings the assistance is subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. In 1979-80 assistance to the extent of Rs. 90.03 lakhs was given to 110 voluntary organisations.

. The Government of India have set up the National Institute for the visually handicapped at Dehradun. Its main objectives are:—

(a) to conduct research;

(b) to train personnel; and

(c) to deliver national level services.

Its current services include the production of braill books and appliances, a library service and a sheltered workshop, schools for blind and partially sighted children and a craft training centre. Apart from providing residential facilities for about 200 blind men and women, its services extend to about 2500 beneficiaries across the country.

3. A vocational Rehabilitation Centre and a special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped (including blind) is functioning at Delhi to provide rehabilitation and placement assistance to Physically Handicapped persons including the blind.

राजस्थान में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में अड़चन

6866. **श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये उद्योगों में उत्पादन शुरू होने में कई वर्ष का समय लगने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ नये उद्योग बिजली और पानी न मिलने के कारण उत्पादन शुरू न कर सके ;

(ग) राजस्थान में हाल ही में स्थापित किये गये ऐसे उद्योग कितने हैं जिनमें उपरोक्त बाधाओं के कारण उत्पादन शुरु न हो सका ; और

(घ) इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) से (ख) औद्योगिक एकक की स्थापना करने के लिए कम से कम निर्माण काल की आवश्यकता होती है । औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियों की योजना में इसे महसूस किया गया है और आशय-पत्र के लिए एक वर्ष और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए दो वर्षों की वैधता अवधि की अनुमति दी गई है ।

परियोजना की अपर्याप्त तैयारी और अथवा वित्तीय संसाधनों की अपर्याप्तता, पर्याप्त प्रौद्योगिकी का न होना, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात की कमी, निर्माण सामग्री का अभाव तथा अन्ततोगत्वा औद्योगिक अवस्थापना की अपर्याप्तता के कारण कभी-कभी अधिक समय लग जाता है । औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाले अवस्थापना संबंधी कारणों पर उच्चतम स्तर पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । और विभिन्न रुकावटों को दूर करने के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राज्य के कुछ नए औद्योगिक एककों में इस कारण उत्पादन नहीं हो सका कि बिजली की कमी के कारण नए कनेक्शन मंजूर नहीं किए जा सके । इस प्रकार के एककों की वास्तविक संख्या का अभी पता नहीं लगाया गया है । डीजल जेनरेटिंग सैट खरीदने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्तावों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है । नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करने, बिजली में रुकावट और बिजली की खपत का पुनः निर्धारण करने का काम भी किया जा रहा है जिससे उद्योग क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध बिजली का इष्टतम उपयोग करने का सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

Setting up of Centrally Sponsored Industrial Units in Rajasthan

6867. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have formulated schemes for setting up Centrally sponsored industrial units in the States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the industrial units those are proposed to be set up in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the State Government have forwarded to the Centre any proposal for setting up industries with Central assistance and if so, the names and locations where such industrial units will be set up; and

(d) the Central assistance that will be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Normally all the State Governments approach Government of India for location of Central Public Sector Projects in the respective States. But the locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. However, under the Central Plans, depending upon the resources available, Public Sector industries are established in different States including Rajasthan. The various Central Projects in Rajasthan as included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) are listed below:—

1. Hindustan Copper Ltd.; Khetri Copper Project (Khetri Copper Complex, Expansion of Smelter and refinery, bye-product plant etc.) Out-lay—Rs. 34.46 crores).

2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.: Rajpura Dariba Mines, Zawarmala mines, Maton Phosphate mines, exploration, Bebari Smelter Expansion, Leach Residue Treatment Plant, Aguch-Baroi mines and smelter complex, Silver mercury recovery plants, pyrites utilisation plant etc. Out-lay—Rs. 99.22 crores).

3. HMT Ltd.: Machine Tools Division, Ajmer—expansion, diversification etc. (Out-lay—Rs. 1.32 crores).

4. Heavy Water Project, Kota: Outlay—13.86 crores).

5. Pyrites & Phosphates Ltd.: Mining and beneficiation of pyrites at Saladipura. (Outlay—Rs. 10.50 crores).

6. Hindustan Salts Ltd.: Sambhar Salt (Outlay—Rs. 2 crores).

7. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota: Diversification expansion including manufacture of Milk analysers project which will be partly financed by the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation. (Outlay—Rs. 3.85 crores)

8. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.: Joint Sector formulation unit (Outlay —Rs. 0.11 crores).

Setting up of Paper Mill in Tripura

6868. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of paper mill in Tripura is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the present position thereof; and

(c) what are the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper-pulp mill based on the bamboo resources of the State. It is, however, neces-

sary that adequate infrastructural facilities are developed to support a major project like a paper mill. The State Government have been advised to examine the possibilities of development of internal infrastructure and also the institutional framework to sustain a project of this magnitude.

Collision of an Indian Air Force Helicopter and Pushpak Aircraft at Patiala

6869. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted an inquiry into the collision of an Indian Air Force helicopter with a Pushpak aircraft at Patiala on 20th February;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether compensation has been paid to the dependents of the victims and the details of the action taken over the inquiry report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident. Details of the causes leading to the accident will be available to Government after the Court of Inquiry proceedings are finalised.

(c) The families of Service Officers who were killed would be entitled to ex-gratia award apart from Death-cum-retirement Gratuity, family gratuity, special family pension, Childrens' Education Allowance, payment from Group Insurance Schemes and other compensation. Payments of these dues are at various stages of finalisation.

As regards the civilian pilots, the matter rests with the Government of Punjab who were the owner and operator of the civilian aircraft which was involved in the accident.

The next-of-kin of the civilian lady killed in the accident will be compensated as per the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1962, as amended from time to time.

Budget allotment for Navy for the Last Three Years

6870. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of Defence Budget for the Navy in money and percentage terms for the last three years; and

(b) whether Government envisage any "Blue Water" role for the Navy in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The allocation for the Navy vis-a-vis Defence Budget in the past three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores

	1978-79 (Actuals)	1979-80 (Actuals)	1980-81 R.E.
Defence Expenditure (Net)	2866.92	3355.63	3800
Navys share (Net)	264.83	292.20	335
Percentage	9.24	8.94	9.5

2. The Government policy has always been towards the development of a balanced Navy with adequate ocean going, coastal and harbour deference capabilities. Every effort is being made within the constraints of resources to modernise the Service and provide it with adequate capability to safeguard our maritime interests.

India's Co-operation to Kenya in Industrial Field

6871. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kenya has sought Indian cooperation in the field of industrial Research, Electronics and others industries; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and raction of the Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Kenya has generally requested for Indian co-operation in industrial research & the development of industries. In the field of electronics their specific requests are for the following:—

(i) Training facilities to Kenyan technicians in manufacture of communication electronics, Defence electronics and commercial|industrial electronics;

(ii) Technical assistance to the Kenyan Government in the establishment of an Electronic Research and Development Centre.

(iii) Assistance in the preparation of a perspective plan.

The Government of India have signed an Economic and Technical Cooperation agreement with the Kenyan Government. This provides for the promotion of mutual cooperation in technical and economic fields. Specific assistance will be provided within the ambit of this agreement.

धर्म सरकारी संगठनों और उपक्रमों में पेंशन योजना का लागू किया जाना

6872. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों में जहां यह लागू नहीं है भविष्य निधि और उपदान योजनाओं के साथ पेंशन योजना लागू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अर्ध सरकारी संगठनों और उपक्रमों में भी पेंशन योजना लागू करने का विचार है ताकि वहां काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की वित्तीय स्थिति स्थिर हो जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). श्रम मंत्रालय के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) जब कभी ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा तो इसकी गुण दोष के आधार पर जांच की जाएगी ।

Ban on publication of statement of Nathuram Godse

6873. SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a ban on the publication of confessional statement of Nathuram Godse made before the special court set up to try Gandhi murder case; and

(b) if so, whether such ban has been withdrawn since then and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Central Government had not specifically banned the publication of the statement of Nathuram Godse. During 1948 and 1949, the then Provincial Government and Indian States were advised to prohibit its printing and publication. However, the Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951 repealed the provisions of the Provincial and States Acts restricting the printing, publication etc. of newspapers of other documents.

पालम जोन दिल्ली की कालोनियों से वसूल किया गया गृह कर

6874. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग सागरपुर इंदिरा कालोनी और पालम जोन के अन्य भागों से वसूल किये गये गृह कर की राशि क्या है;

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इस गृह कर के बदले उपरोक्त कालोनियों को अब तक प्रदान की गई सुविधायें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि गत तीन वर्षों में इन कालोनियों से गृहकर की कुल वसूली रु० 39,592.36 पैसे है जिसका कालोनीवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	रु०
(i) राज नगर	4113.76
(ii) इन्द्रा पार्क	2089.90
(iii) पालम इंक्लेव	5285.15
(iv) शाद नगर	5789.35
(v) सागरपुर	22314.20

(ख) और (ग). निगम ने सूचित किया है कि संपत्ति कर और लेवी किसी कोलोनी में जन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था अथवा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं का अदला बदला नहीं है ।

Strike by employees of Sakal Papers Private Limited

6875. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the prominent Marathi Newspaper viz. Sakal Papers Private Limited, Poona have been on tool down strike since 3rd of February, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Sakal Newspaper printed from Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur has been denied the rightful application of Palekar Tribunal and the Central Government orders on the same;

(c) whether the employees Journalists and Non-Journalists working in Sakal Newspapers have approached the Government to take strict action against the proprietor for their lapses; and

(d) if so the, action taken in the matter thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). It has ben reported that the employees of the Newspaper establishment Sakal at Poona and Bombay had gone on strike on the ground that the owners had refused to implement properly the recommendations of Palekar Tribunals. The dispute related mainly to the question of classification of the establishment. Following the strike, the owners had declared lock-out at both the places. The State Government of Maharashtra helped to bring about a settlement with the result that the lock-out was lifted and strike withdrawn. It has also been reported that there has been no dispute about Kolhapur Sakal.

News item Captioned "Cement outlook"

6876. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the editorial 'Cement Outlook' appearing in the 'Financial Exprees', New Delhi dated the 4th March, 1981; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already appointed a Committee to review the development of Cement industry and recommend measures to accelerate its progress, including incentives and fair prices.

Female suicides by burning

6877. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of female suicides by burning in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heavy backlog of posts reserved for civilian employees belonging to SC/ST

6878. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy backlog of posts reserved for civilian employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so the details of the blacklog in different categories of posts;

(c) the special steps taken by Government during the last one year to fill this backlog; and

(d) the number of posts dereserved during the last three years and the reasons for the de-reservation of post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHR SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The number of posts reserved for SC/ST categories in Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam, which were vacant as on 28th February, 1981 is as follows:

(A) Group 'C' Categry:—		
(i) Direct Recruitment Quota	SC	128
	ST	122
(ii) Promotion Quota . .	SC	167
	ST	234
(B) Group 'D' Category (all by Direct Recruitment): .	SC	9
	ST	1

(c) The instructions prescribed in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services (Fifth Edition) are strictly followed in recruiting candidates against reserved posts.

As regards promotion posts, SC/ST employees are advised to prepare and appear for the trade tests and are given special weightage to qualify in the tests.

(d) The number of posts de-reserved during the last three years is, as follows:

(A) Group 'C' Category:—		
(i) Direct Recruitment Quota	SC	Nil
	ST	Nil
(ii) Promotion Quota . .	SC	135
	ST	183
(B) Group 'D' Category (all by Direct Recruitment .	SC	Nil
	ST	Nil

De-reservations became necessary in respect of Group 'C' promotion quota because eligible employees of the reserved categories in the feeder grade were not available for promotion to the higher grade in accordance with the relevant recruitment rules.

Tripartite Agreement Between MAMC and Trade Unions

6879. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC) Durgapur has entered into a tripartite agreement with the trade Unions, which forbids the management to follow the reservation rules in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to posts under Groups B. C. and D; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop the violation of mandatory orders issued by the Government of India to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the M.A.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to voluntary organisation for development of SC and ST

6880. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the educational and socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1953-54;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred under this programme during each of the last three years; and

(c) the names of organisations receiving grants under this programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes. Sir.

(b) 1978-79—Rs. 63,56,026.00.

1979-80—Re. 78,02,628.00.

1980-81—Rs. 99,04,345.00.

(c) The information is given in the Annexure.

STATEMENT

1978-70

1. Ramakrishna Mission Sevasram, Silchar, Cachar (Assam).
2. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong (Meghalaya).
3. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Cherrapunji (Meghalaya).
4. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri (Orissa).
5. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, P.O. Kalady, Ernakulam, Distt. Kerala).
6. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, P.O. Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
7. Sri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra, Calcutta.
8. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi.
9. Shri Ramakrishna Society, Dimapura, Nagaland.
10. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, P.O. Nimpith, 24 Parganas (Sunderbans) West Bengal).
11. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, P.O. Vivekanandanagar, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal.
12. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

13. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Mokokchung.

14. Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore (Andhra Pradesh).

15. Ashok Ashram, Kalsi, Dehradun

16. Servants of India Society, Poona.

17. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.

18. Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu).

19. The Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakandi, Orissa.

20. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan, Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.

21. Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.

22. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.

23. Indian Red Cross Society New Delhi.

24. Shri Girivanavasi Pragati Mandal, Registered Office, bank of Baroda Building, 6th Floor, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

25. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, Guest Room No. 19, North Avenue, New Delhi.

26. Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan.

27. Gharmora Model Satra Hills and Plains Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur (Assam).

1979-80.

1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.

2. Indian Red Cross Society, 1 Red Cross Society, New Delhi.

3. Servants of India Society, Poona.

4. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, M. P. Flats, Guest Room No. 19, North Avenue, New Delhi.

5. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, 6, Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road, New Delhi.

6. Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.

7. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi.

8. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri (Orissa).

9. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, P. O. Kalady, Ernakulam, Distt. (Kerala).

10. Ramakrishna Mission Sevasram, Silchar, Cachar (Assam).

11. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, P.O. Nimakhandi, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa.

12. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, P.O Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.

13. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan, Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.

14. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, P.O. Vivekanandanagar, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal.

15. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

16. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Cherrapunji, Meghalaya.

17. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Maghalaya.

18. Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

19. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Mokokchung, Nagaland.

20. Ashok Ashram, Kalsi, Dehra Dun (U.P.)

21. Sri Ramakrishna Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.

22. Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, The Clinic, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

23. Shri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra, 23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

24. Banasthali Vidya Pith, Rajasthan.

25. Gharmora Model Satra Hills and Plains Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur, Assam.

26. Nikhil Bharat Banabasi Panchayat, Midnapur, West Bengal.

27. Ramakrishna Mission, Narrotam Nagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

28. Ramakrishna Mission, Along, Arunachal Pradesh.

1980-81

1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.

2. Indian Red Cross Society, 1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

3. Servants of India Society, Poona.

4. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, M.P. Flats, Guest Room, 19, North Avenue, New Delhi.

5. Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad

6. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi.

7. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri, Orissa.

8. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, P.O. Kalady, Ernakulam, Distt. Kerala.

9. Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Silchar, Cachar (Assam).

10. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, P. O. Nimakhand, Distt. Ganjam. Orissa.

11. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, P.O. Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.

12. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, P.O. Vivekanandanagar, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal.

13. Sri Girivanvasi Pragati Mandal, Registered Office, Bank of Baroda Building, 6th Floor, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

14. Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia, Madanganj, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

15. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

16. Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji.

17. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Meghalaya.

18. Ramakrishna Mission, Along, Arunachal Pradesh.

19. Nikhil Bharatiya Banbasi Panchayat, Midnapur, West Bengal.

20. Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

21. Gharmora Model Satra Hills and Plains Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur, Assam.

22. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangh, New Delhi.

23. Ramakrishna Mission Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.

24. Servants of Indian Society, Allahabad.

25. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, Kimin, Arunachal Pradesh.

26. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Mokokchung, Nagaland.

27. Kashturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

28. Himalaya Seva Sangh, New Delhi.

29. Ashoka Ashram, Kalsi, Dehra Dun (UP).

30. D.A.V. College Trust and Managing Society, New Delhi.

31. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.

Fellowships to promote research amongst Scheduled Tribes

6881. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have started giving fellowships with a view to promote research amongst Scheduled Tribes, particularly for Socio-economic changes in tribal areas and tribal communities?

(b) if so, the particulars thereof alongwith the number of fellowships awarded so far;

(c) whether any scheme has been worked out for awarding fellowships for similar studies on problems of Scheduled Castes also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scheme was started in 1977 for award of research fellowships to candidates doing doctoral and post-doctoral courses in recognised universities on various aspects of tribal development in disciplines like anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, agriculture, medicine.

The period of fellowship is ordinarily two years which may be extended to a maximum period of three years.

The rate of scholarships for doctoral and post doctoral courses is Rs. 400/- and Rs. 600/- per month respectively for the first two years.

The number of fellowships awarded till 31st March, 1981 is fifty one only.

(c) and (d) The problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are different. No occasion has arisen to sponsor specific scheme of the nature in case of scheduled castes, as other academic bodies are engaged in this field.

Multi-purpose water schemes

6882. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the number of multi-purpose water schemes to be taken up during Sixth Five Year Plan with a view to meet the irrigational power requirements of the country (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): A statement showing the number of multi-purpose water schemes in the Sixth Plan is enclosed.

Statement

States	No of multi-purpose schemes	
1. Andhra Pradesh	3	
2. Assam	..	
3. Bihar	4	
4. Gujarat	5	
5. Haryana	@	@Inter State Schemes counted in Punjab
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	
8. Karnataka	..	
9. Kerala	1	
10. Madhya Pradesh	8	
11. Maharashtra	2	
12. Manipur	2	
13. Meghalaya	..	
14. Nagaland	..	
15. Orissa	3	
16. Punjab	9	
17. Rajasthan	4	
18. Sikkim	..	
19. Tamil Nadu	1	
20. Tripura	..	
21. Uttar Pradesh	4	
22. West Bengal	1	
TOTAL	47	

Industrialisation of Tribal Areas

6883. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana is a backward State in the matter of industry; and

(b) if so, the scheme included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for industrial development of the State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Explosives at Bhalukpong in Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh

6884. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police seized a truck load of explosives detonators and safety fuses at Bhalukpong checkpost in Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh bordering China last month;

(b) whether any investigation had been made to unearth the racket in this smuggling of arms and ammunition;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to stop such inter-State smuggling of arms and ammunition in the North-Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Two packets containing 200 detontors and 100 metres of safety fuse wire were recovered from truck on March 10, 1981 at Bhalukpong Checkpost on Assam—Arunachal Pradesh border by CRPF personnel manning the checkpost. Again on March 12, 1981, one packet containing 100 detonators was recovered by Bhalukpong Checkpost personnel from possession of one person. Accused persons were arrested and cases registered against them. Investigation is in progress. All concerned have been alerted to remain vigilant.

Corporation for the Development of Western Ghats

6885. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will ths Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to set up a separate corporation to plan and monitor the development of the Western Ghats region was taken at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa held in Bombay in March last;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposed corporation;

(c) the funds which the Centre will make available to the Corporation during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) when is the Corporation likely to come into being and start its work?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) At a meeting of the Chief Ministers of constituent States of the Western Ghats region, a suggestion for setting up a separate corporation to plan and monitor the development of the Western Ghats region was made and a group was set up to go into the merits of this idea and to work out the details.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Outstanding amount of Employees Provident Fund and E.S.I. against Boehringer Knall Limited, Bombay.

6886. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in M/s. Boehringer Knall Limited, Bombay and how many are permanent and how many are on daily wages basis;

(b) how much amount has been deposited by the firm towards Employees' Provident Fund and State Employees' Insurance Scheme till now and how much is in arrears; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) As reported by the Employees' Provident Fund authorities there are 1079 employees working in M/s. Boehringer Knall Limited, Bombay of which 103 are permanent and remaining are temporary. There is none on daily wages.

(b) The establishment is an exempted establishment under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, and is regular in transferring the P.F. contributions to the Board of Trustees of the exempted fund.

As regards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, an amount of Rs. 15,69,828.00 has been paid by the employer from September, 1962 to 1980. The employer is in arrears to the tune of Rs. 2313.75.

(c) A demand letter for recovery of E S.I. dues from the establishment is under issue.

Setting up of Hindi Salahkar Samiti in Planning Commission

6887. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been set up in the Ministry of Planning;

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure adopted by Government while nominating persons to serve as its Members; and

(c) the details regarding its duties and functions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Members were nominated to serve on the Samiti in accordance with the guidelines issued in this connection by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The Samiti is to advise the Ministry of Planning on matters relating to progressive use of Hindi for official purposes and allied issues.

Total Allocation for Assam in the Plan

6888. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation to Assam under the Five Year Plan in the Current Sixth Plan;

(b) the per capita allocation of Central assistance to Assam in the Sixth Plan,

(c) whether it is a fact that priorities in the plan are not in tune with the requirement of the State; and

(d) if so, is there any proposal for change in priorities; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Rs. 1115 crores.

(b) Rs. 566.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Industrialisation of Haryana State

6889. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribal districts identified as industrially backward districts by his Ministry, State-wise;

(b) the tribal districts taken up for the industrialisation in Fifth Five Year Plan and the numbers thereof;

(c) the names of the tribal districts selected for industrialisation in the Sixth Plan, State-wise therefor;

(d) details of measures taken by State and the Centre for the development of the backward tribal district; and

(e) funds provided by the States and his Ministry for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). Out of the 246 districts identified as centrally backward for purposes of concessional finance from All-India Term Lending Institutions, the list of 79 districts at Annexure—I contains districts of tribal concentration.

Out of these 79 districts/areas mentioned above, Annexure—II indicates the districts areas identified as industrially backward for the purposes of Central investment subsidy.

During the Fifth Plan, a concentrated attempt was made to develop tribal areas and tribal people through formulation and implementation of schemes under 180 integrated tribal development projects within the frame-work of Tribal Sub-Plans formulated for 19 States and Union Territories. These Sub-Plans cover all scheduled areas and Tehsils/Blocks with more than 50 per cent tribal population concentration, except in the tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli where the entire development plan is meant for Scheduled Tribes.

Tribal Sub-Plan aims at a total development effort of the identified areas and is funded from outlays from State Plan fund through Centrally sponsored and Central schemes, special Central assistance released by the Ministry of Home Affairs and institutional finance.

During the Fifth Plan, the total expenditure on Tribal Sub-Plan was Rs. 759 crores, besides special Central assistance of Rs. 168 crores. The outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan for the Sixth Plan is expected to be finalised shortly but the quantum of special Central assistance has been fixed at Rs. 470 crores as against an allocation of Rs. 190 crores during 1974—79. The expenditure on Tribal Sub-Plan for 1980-81 is not available for all States. As regards 1981-82, discussions are being held at present on the size of the Tribal Sub-Plan.

The main thrust on the development of Scheduled Tribes is four fold viz. (a) integration of services at the delivery point to the beneficiary with a view to develop self-reliance in him; (b) development of services from the bottom upwards instead of top-downwards; (c) development skills to diversify the occupations, specially in the case of scheduled castes; and (d) introduction of latest technology based on local skills to reduce drudgery of workers and also to remove the social stigma attached to their present profession.

From the side of the Central Government, promotional efforts for small industries in these tribal areas are undertaken by the Small Industries Development Organisations through a wide range of facilities and services, including technical support and guidance to entrepreneurs. Among other activities, mention may be make of training, techincal advice, preparation of feasibility reports, processing and testing assistance etc. Special efforts are made to induce greater motivation and give encouragement to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by according them due priority in facilities made available by SIDO, including entrepreneurship development.

Almost all districts with predominantly tribal population are covered under the DIC programme. In preparing Action Plans, the DICs have been advised to pay special attention

for increasing participation of backward sections of the population to induct them into the main stream of development. In particular promotional schemes and training programmes are arranged for rural artisans for upgrading their skill, by providing improved tools and equipment and training facilities on stipend basis with subsidized provision for tool kits and construction of work sheds. In carrying out these programmes, DIC also makes use of funds available under IRD/TRYSEM programme also. In monitoring the DIC programme, special entries are made regarding units set up by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and investment and employment generated thereof.

Statement—I

List of Tribal Districts which are Industrially Backward (Selected to qualify for Concessional Finance from the Financial Institutions)

1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Khammam
	2. Srikakulam
	3. Warangal
2. Assam	1. Cachar
	2. Goalpara
	3. Kamrup
	4. Nowgong
	5. Lakhimpur
3. Bihar	1. Palamau
	2. Santhal Parganas
4. Gujarat	1. Broach
	2. Panchmahals
	3. Sabarkantha
5. Himachal Pradesh	1. Chamba
	2. Kangra
	3. Lahaul & Spiti
6. Kerala	1. Cannanore
	2. Malapuram
	3. Trivandrum
7. Karnataka	1. Mysore
	2. South Kanara
8. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat
	2. Bastar
	3. Betul
	4. Bilaspur
	5. Chindwara
	6. Dhar

	7. Hoshangabad
	8. Jhabua
	9. Khargone
	10. Mandla
	11. Morena
	12. Raigarh
	13. Raipur
	14. Rajandgaon
	15. Ratlam
	16. Seoni
	17. Sidhi
	18. Surguja
9. Maharashtra	1. Chandrapur
	2. Dhulia
	3. Jalgaon
	4. Nanded
	5. Yeotmal
10. Manipur	All the 5 districts.
11. Orissa.	1. Balasore
	2. Kalahandi
	3. Keonjhar
	4. Koraput
	5. Mayurbhanj
12. Rajasthan	1. Banswara
	2. Dungarpur
	3. Sirohi
	4. Udaipur
13. Tamil Nadu	1. Dharmapuri
	2. North Arcot
	3. South Arcot
	4. Tiruchirapalli
14. Tripura	All the 3 districts.
15. Uttar Pradesh	1. Gonda
16. West Bengal	1. Bankura
	2. Birbhum
	3. Burdwan
	4. Darjeeling

	5. Hooghly
	6. Jalpaiguri
	7. Malda
	8. Midnapur
	9. Murshidabad
	10. Purulia
	11. West Dinajpur
17. Andaman & Nicobar	Entire Area
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Area
TOTAL DISTRICTS	79

Statement—II

List of Tribal Districts which are Industrially Backward (Selected to quality for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme)

1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Srikakulam
	2. 8 blocks from Khammamdistrict viz., Khammam, Thirumalaipalem, Kullur, Yellandu, Kothagudem, Aswaraopeta, Puragampad and Bhadrachalam.
	3. 6 blocks from Warangal district viz., Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon, and Mulug.
2. Assam.	1. Cachar
	2. Goalpara
	3. Kamrup
	4. Nowgong
	5. New Lakhimpur
3. Bihar	1. Palamau
	2. Santhal Parganas
4. Gujarat	1. Broach
	2. Panchmahals
5. Himachal Pradesh . . .	1. Bhamba
	2. Kangra
6. Kerala	1. Cannanore
	2. Malapuram
7. Karnataka	1. Mysore.
8. Madhya Pradesh . . .	1. 6 blocks from Bilaspur district viz., Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilasp ur).
	2. 3 blocks from Dhar district viz., Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha.

	3. 2 blocks from Jhabua district viz., Petlawad and Meghnagar.
	4. 2 blocks from Khargone district viz., Maheshwar and Barwana.
	5. 2 blocks from Morena district viz., Morena and Jaura.
	6. 6 blocks from Raipur district viz.,Bhatapara, Singa, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur), Abhanpur and Rajim.
	7. 2 blocks from Ratlam district viz., Ratlam and Jaura.
9. Maharashtra	1. Chandrapur
10. Manipur	All the 5 districts.
11. Orissa.	1. Kalahandi
	2. Keonjhar
	3. Koraput
	4. Mayurbhanj
12. Rajasthan	1. Udaipur.
13. Tamil Nadu	1. 7 taluks from Dharamapuri district viz., Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Dedkanikottah, Krishanagiri, Uthangarai and Harur.
	2. 4 Taluks from North Arcot district viz., Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi,Vellore, Wallajapet.
14. Tripura	All the 3 districts.
15. West Bengal	1. Midnapur.
	2. Purulia
16. Andaman & Nichobar . .	Entire Territory.
17. Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Territory excluding the Area within the Minicipal limits of Territory's Capital.

Personnel policy for tribal sub-plan and scheduled areas

6870. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Personnel Policy adopted by the Government for Tribal sub-Plan areas and also for Scheduled Areas;

(b) the names of the States which have adopted the single line administrative set up for Tribal sub-Plan areas as one of the main basic feature of the Personnel Policy of these areas; and

(c) the steps taken by the respective States and his Ministry for the implementation of the Personnel Policy for rest of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The main features of the personnel policy commended to State Governments include:

(i) Integrated administrative set up at the ITDP level and a rational line of command.

(ii) Strengthenng of development block by posting of adequate personnel for the requirements in the block.

(iii) Delegation of administrative and financial powers.

(iv) Selection of suitable personnel for tribal areas and grant of incentives to those working in the tribal areas.

(v) Multifunctional village level workers in preference to village agricultural workers in development blocks.

(vi) Recognition of service in tribal areas by suitable rewards.

(vii) Training of personnel.

(b) and (c). Information has been received from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra Manipur, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal and A & N Islands. Only Andhra Pradesh has adopted single-line administration for tribal sub-Plan areas. Gujarat Government have stated that the existing arrangements approximates to the single-line administration. Adoption of personnel and administrative policy as recommended by this Ministry is being actively pursued with the State Governments.

Backwardness of Tribal districts and Areas

6891. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal districts and areas are backward in all respects compared to other districts/areas of the country;

(b) whether his Ministry kept the degree of development records of the tribal districts and areas State-wise and Ministry-wise;

(c) if so, the details therefor; and

(d) if not yet, whether his Ministry propose asking the States and Ministries at Central level to identify the degree of development made in tribal districts and areas uptil now?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. Some of the tribal areas like Mizoram are educationally advanced, some are rich in sports and culture, while some other have abundance of natural resources like forests and minerals.

(b) to (d). Backwardness of a district or an area can be the result of a combination of many factors. An area may be backward because it is drought-prone or chronically flood-affected or is a desert area or a coastal area affected by salinity or undeveloped hill area or part of an educationally and economically backward tribal concentration. In view of above, it is very difficult to determine the degree of development of an area.

In the Tribal Sub-Plan development approach, however, all the factors contributing to the backwardness of the area are kept in view and an integrated package of development is aimed at.

Investment in Central Sector Projects in states during the First to Fifth Five Year Plans periods

6892. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of finance invested on Central Sector projects in various States in the country from 1st Plan period to the 5th Five Year Plan period;

(b) what is the amount of finance invested on Central sector projects which have been sanctioned from 1977-78 to 1979-80 with their names in the State of Orissa; and

(c) what is the approximate amount to be invested in Central Sector Projects in the State of Orissa in Sixth Plan period and the names of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) State-wise break-up of investment in the industrial and commercial undertakings of the Government of India, upto the end of the Fifth Plan period viz., 31st

March, 1978, as available in the "Annual Report on the Working of Industrial & Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government—1977-78" (Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance) is given below. The enterprises include public sector undertakings engaged in mining and manufacturing, agro-based industries and service enterprises. Departmental undertakings like Railways, Posts and Telegraph are not included.

Investment in Central Public Sector Undertakings

Rs crores

States/Union Territories	Value of Property (Gross Block) on 31-3-1978
1. Andhra Pradesh	489·69
2. Assam	370·72
3. Bihar	2815·33
4. Delhi	356·32
5. Gujarat	626·93
6. Haryana	144·73
7. Himachal Pradesh	87·53
8. Karnataka	414·38
9. Kerala	325·51
10. Madhya Pradesh	1793.59
11. Maharashtra	909·18
12. Orissa	654·41
13. Punjab	225·68
14. Rahasthan	277·10
15. Tamil Nadu	563·40
16. Uttar Pradesh	486·95
17. West Bengal	1058·83
18. Jammu & Kashmir	5·79
19. Goa	4·88
20. Other States & Union Territories (excluding Delhi	107·45
Unallocated and others*	1986·86
Total :	13705·26

Source : "Annual Report on the Working of Industrial & Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government-1977-78" (Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance)—Vol. 1 page 25.

*Represents, besides unallocated expenditure during construction, value of other miscellaneous assets like exploration equipments storage installation etc. for which State-wise figures are not readily available and value of Aircrafts, Ships etc, not assigned to any particular State.

(b) Investment in Central Sector Projects in Orissa during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 and the project-wise expenditure during the three years period 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 in mining and manufacturing projects is given below. This does not include Coal and Petroleum Sectors.

Central Sector Mining & Manufacturing Project in Orissa.

(Rs. crores)

Project/Scheme/Undertaking	Expenditure during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 (Actuals)
1. Rourkela Steel Plant	101.79
2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Sargipalli Mines)	1.70
3. Bharat Aluminium Co. (Exploration & feasibility studies)	2.40
4. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. (Talcher Fertiliser Project	60.71
5. Department of Atomic Energy (Heavy Water Plant, Talcher)	12.46
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (Orissa Sand Complex)	20.10
Total :	199.16

(c) As regards the Sixth Five Year Plan outlays, the outlays envisaged for projects specifically to be located in the State of Orissa are given below. It may be noted that the Plan also includes projects for which locational decisions are yet to be taken. Further, this list does not include outlays in the Coal & Petroleum sectors.

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) Central Sector Projects in Orissa

(*Rs. crores*)

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme/Undertaking	Outlay (1980-85)
1	2	3
1	Rourkela Steel Plant	422.43
	(i) Silicon Steel Project	87.21
	(ii) Modernisation of hot strip Mill	3.61
	(iii) Additional naphtha reforming plant	2.93
	(iv) Additions, modifications, replacement, township, etc.	52.50
	(v) Cement Plant	120.51
	(vi) Fertiliser Plant diversification	20.00
	(vii) Modernisation of Steel Plant	50.00

1	2	3
	(viii) Captive Power Plant	70·00
	(ix) Coke Oven (Vth Battery)	12·67
2	Second new steel plant	50·00
3	National Aluminium Corpn.—Orissa Aluminium Complex	860·00
4	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—Sargipalli Lead Mines	14·01
5	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.—Gandhamardam Bauxite Mine	8·00
6	Department of Atomic Energy—Heavy Water Project Talcher	17·69
7	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.—Orissa Sand Complex	60·00
8	Fertilizer Corpn. of India—Talcher Project	53·22
	TOTAL :	1485·35

Representation from the Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh Ambarnath

6893. SHRI R K. MHAGLI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath (District thana, Maharashtra) has received a representation from the Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh regarding their various demands;

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far on each of the Demands made therein; and

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons thereof and when the action shall be taken and communicated to the concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demands relate partly to local matters and partly to issues of general nature. Discussions were held by the local management with the representatives of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh and the demands are being looked into.

Recruitment to BSF, CRP, CISF and ITBP

6894. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure for recruitment to the BSF, CRP, CISF and ITBP;

(b) whether it is ensured that all States and Union Territories of the Union are adequately represented in these para-military forces;

(c) if so, the mechanism employed or safeguards given for this representation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the date by which such a mechanism and the adequate safeguards would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to(e). Direct recruitment to various posts in the BSF/CRPF/CISF and ITBP is made through local employment exchanges and after giving wide publicity so that all Indian citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to

employment in these Forces. Prescription of separate quotas for States/Union Territories, on the basis of place of birth or residence, would contravene Constitutional provisions.

Setting up of Industries in Backward areas of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

6895. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab which have been declared as the industrially backward districts;

(b) the criteria for the declaration of district as a backward district for industrial purposes;

(c) the nature of concessions and facilities allowed to industrially backward districts;

(d) whether a review would be made of the list of Backward districts on these two States;

(e) if so, the likely date by which the review would be made; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur in Himachal Pradesh and Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur districts in Punjab have been identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance facilities from all India term lending financial institutions. Kangra, Chamba, Kulu, Sirmur and Solan districts in Himachal Pradesh and Hoshiarpur, Sangrur and Bhatinda districts in Punjab have been further identified for eligibility to Central Investment Subsidy.

(b) Planning Commission had suggested in December, 1969 the following guidelines to be adopted by State Governments for identifying districts as industrially backward:—

(i) Per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops.

(ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or raliway mileage in relation to population.

It was also indicated that only those districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

(c) For the development of backward areas, the Central Government offer the following assistance and facilities:

(i) Central Scheme of Investment subsidy.

(ii) Transport Subsidy Scheme.

(iii) Concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iv) Tax concessions.

(v) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(vi) Consultancy for technical services.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Project Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

(d) to (f). With a view to review the working of various incentives and to set out suitable strategy for the development of backward areas, the Planning Commission had set up a high level National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member, Planning Commission. The NCDBA submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal' in October, 1980. The recommendations contained in the report *relate inter* alia to the review of the two Schemes of Concessional Finance and Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy and the criteria to be adopted for identifying the industrially backward areas for the package of incentives to be extended for their development. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined in Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries.

Pattern and design for Development of Industries

6896. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are not happy with the States for the pattern of their industrial development in terms of their conspicuous resources or skills;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions and facilities provided by the Central Government to the States; and

(c) whether Central Government propose framing a separate plan for the development of backward areas particularly the tribal areas direct under the control of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

It is the policy of the Central Government to work in close association with State Governments to encourage viable projects based as far as feasible on local resources and skills. While doing so, it is expected that the paths of development of different States will vary according to their resource endowment. Through various State Level Industrial Promotional Agencies, assisted by Central Promotional Agencies, project possibilities are identified for being taken up under the Central or State Public Sector, joint sector or in the small scale sector.

Among the Central incentives and facilities set up for the purpose, mention may be made of the nucleus plant approach under which project possibilities, preferably based on local resources are identified along with ancillary linkages through joint Task Forces of Centre-State officials. Such Task Forces are at work in several States. Besides, Central Government assist through the Centrally shared District Industries Centre programme, extension facilities and services under the Small Industries Development Organisation, concessional finance and capital subsidy to eligible backward districts/areas.

There is no proposal for framing a separate Plan for the development of tribal areas direct under the control of Central Government. The development of such areas is taken care of under 180 integrated tribal development projects forming part of the Tribal Sub-Plans of 19 States and Union Territories with large tribal populations. Through the Tribal subplans, the development of the identified areas is undertaken, based on funds drawn from State Plan outlays, Centrally-sponsored schemes, special Central assistance and institutional finance.

Preparation of Select List of Grade I of Central Secretariat Services

6897. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the select list of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service is prepared;

(b) whether the number of officers empanelled is decided on the basis of vacancies likely to occur in a particular year; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the officers empanelled in 1979 and 1980 have not been promoted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The select list for Grade I of CSS is prepared in accordance with Rule 12(2) of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962, which *inter-alia* provides that permanent officers of the Section Officers grade and Grade 'A' officers of Central Secretariat stenographers Service who have rendered not less than 8 years of approved service in that grade shall be eligible for promotion.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) All the empanelled officers of 1979 reported available for posting have been nominated for promotion. Action to promote the officers empanelled in 1980, is in progress.

Vacancies in the Post of Under Secretaries

6898. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies at the level of Under Secretaries which occurred in his Ministry during 1979 and 1980;

(b) how many of such posts have been filled by officers from the select list of Grade I of the CSS for 1979 and 1980; and

(c) how many of such posts have been filled by officers not empanelled and how long they are holding the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of regular vacancies at the level of Under Secretaries which occurred in the Ministry of Defence during 1979 and 1980 were 11 and 14 respectively.

(b) 8 officers of the Select list of CSS for 1979 and 4 officers of 1980 Select List respectively have held the posts.

(c) Six of the above vacancies have been filled by non-panelled officers and period of their holding the posts ranges from two months to about one year in various broken spells.

Demand for pre-1953 status to Jammu and Kashmir State

6899. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in press that the present rulers in Jammu and Kashmir State have been demanding pre-1953 status to Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, whether this has created great confusion in the minds of the people;

(c) whether the Union Government have verified these statements;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, Such reports have appeared in press.

(b) No Sir, but it has evoked criticism from several quarters.

(c) to (e). One of the Agreed Conclusions appended to the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on 24th February, 1975 which is commonly referred to as the Kashmir Accord, is that in case the State Government came up with any proposal to amend or repeal any Central law made by Parliament or extended to the State after 1953 on matters in the Concurrent List such as social welfare measures, cultural matters, social security, personal law and procedural laws, the grant of President's assent to such legislation under article 254 of the Constitution would be sympathetically considered. The State Government have informed that a Cabinet Committee set up by them is reviewing such laws.

Office of Commissioner for SC and ST

6900. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not bringing forward any Bill to amend Article 338 of the Constitution to replace the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the new Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was established by an Executive order in July, 1978; and

(b) whether Government have taken note of the implications of open criticism of the Commission by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his annual report for 1978-79 in spite of the fact of his being a member of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The question of giving statutory status to the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

(b) The Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79 is under examination.

Chinese Guerilla Military Experts Training Pak Spies

6901. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Chinese Guerilla Military Experts are training Pakistanies Spies at various places in Pakistan for carrying out subersive activities against India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. There is, however, no independent information available to confirm them.

(b) All developments having a bearing on India's security are monitored and necessary measures taken to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

गुजरात में उद्योगों की स्थापना

6902. श्री छीतू भाई गामित: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात औद्योगिक निवेश निगम ने 25 नए उद्योगों की स्थापना की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार के पास आवेदन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) आवेदन में दर्शाए गए उद्योग किस प्रकार के हैं और उस में कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इन आवेदनों में उल्लिखित उद्योगों को स्थापित करने की अनुमति कब तक दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग). गुजरात औद्योगिक निवेश नियम से उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए 1-1-1980 से 31-3-1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति हेतु 11 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से 3 आवेदनों को स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है और आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं; 5 आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया है एक आवेदन को बन्द कर दिया है और तथा दो आवेदन विचार की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। जारी किए जाने वाले सभी आशय-पत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित मासिक न्यूजलैटर के परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। विचाराधीन आवेदनों के ब्यौरों को सरकार द्वारा उन पर निर्णय लेने तक प्रकट नहीं किया जाता है।

Case of Human rights violation

6903. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Amnesty International had urged the Government to look into cases of human rights violation in the country last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Government received letters from the Amnesty International's headquarters office and its branches regarding cases of untried political prisoners, naxalites in jail custody, alleged cases of torture and death of persons in police custody etc. during 1980. These letters receive earnest consideration of the Government and wherever necessary the matter is taken up with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned.

Meeting of India Japan Study Committee in Tokyo

6904. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of India Japan Study Committee was held in Tokyo recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussions;

(c) whether any offers have been received from Japan in its extending development assistance to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the discussions were: foreign relations of India and Japan in the light of the emerging international scene; machanisms to accelerate the process of scientific and technological exchanges; and ways and means for exploitation of the great potential for economic cooperation which exists between the two countries. A copy of the joint statement issued at the end of the meeting is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) As the Japan Committee is a non-official body there was no question of an offer being received from

Japan extending developmental assistance to India.

(d) In view of (c) above (d) does not arise.

JOINT STATEMENT

The Joint Meeting of the India and Japan Study Committees took place on Wednesday the 4th and Thursday the 5th March, 1981 at the Inperial Hotel, Tokyo.

The following participated in the meeting:

Indian Delegation	**Japanese Delegation**
1. Dr. Manmohan Singh	1. Mr. S. Hogen
2. Mr. P. K. Kaul	2. Dr. S. Okita
3. Mr. K. K. Birla	3. Mr. E. Hashimoto
4. Mr. M. V. Arunachalam	4. Mr. Y. Kawashima
5. Dr. M. G. K. Menon	5. Mr. K. Ohkata
6 Mrs. K. Shastri	
(Observers)	**(Observers)**
Mr. T. Cherpoot	Mr. K. Watanabe
Mr. P. G. Mankad	Mr. Y. Kurokawa
Dr. V. K. Mishra	Mr. S Suzuki
Mr. S. Sivaswami	Mr. K. Tsuruoka
	Mr. S. Okamura
	Mr. S. Kobayashi
	Mr. S Aoki
	Mr. H. Fukuchi
	Mr. S. Ito
	Mr. R. Tanaka

The Indian delegation was led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the Japanese delegation was led by Mr. S. Hogen.

Messages from the Prime Ministers of India and Japan were read.

In these messages the Prime Ministers of India and Japan extended their good wishes to the delegates and expressed the hope that the shared commitment of the two countries to democratic ideals and peace should further mutual co-operation in various fields.

The deliberations on the political aspects, scientific and technological exchanges and economic co-operation, were frank and conducted in a spirit of cordiality.

In the discussion on "Foreign Relations of India and Japan in the Light of the Emerging International Scence", the chairman of the Japan Committee reviewed the present international situation. In partiular he stated that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the situation in Indo-China are disturbing factors to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole." As a matter of principle, he stated that setting up of a regime in a country by foreign military intervention could never be condoned.

In his exposition of the global scene, the Indian chairman expressed the view that the world was in a state of turmoil. He referred to the continued and growing relevance of non-aligned movement in reducing international tensions and in strengthening the climate for peace and security in the world. He added that the tensions in Afghanistan and South-East Asia, must be viewed in their totality. India is opposed to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of other countries whether through induction of regular troops or through infiltration. All such interference should stop in order to make possible a political

solution. He further stated that the Indian Ocean should be free from great power rivalry.

Between India and Japan there were no problems but due to geo-political reasons, it was not always possible to interpret crisis situations in an indentical manner. It was agreed that both countries should endeavour for the establishment of peace and stability in the world.

In the context of science and technology, the Indian delegate traced the history and detailed the R and D policies of the government with particular reference to the 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85) that has just been approved, the need to find solution to the energy problems of a large rural population as well as for industrialization, and keeping in view the importance of improving the quality of life especially in relation to the environment. While maintaining that cooperation between the two countries was going on smoothly, he thought that setting up some institutional mechanism could accelerate the process of scientific and technological exchanges. The Japanese delegates stated that "key" persons should be identified on each side in respective fields and through them embark on concrete programmes which would lead to the realization of the end objective of enhanced scientific co-operation.

In regard to the economic situation, it was considered that great potential for economic co-operation exists which should be exploited. The difficulties inhibiting co-operation were discussed and constructive suggestions made for overcoming them. These included serious efforts on both sides to establish more dynamic trade relations; better communication, understanding and mutual trust, between the industrial sectors of the two countries; need for co-operation in improving quality control and management development for which India could draw upon Japanese experience and assistance, concerning which Japanese side made specific proposals.

Both sides agreed on the desirability of exploring an increase in development assistance from Japan to India. The Indian side outlined the major areas and projects identified in the Indian 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85). The Japanese side agreed to study the Plan and the possibility of Japanese participation and investments in some of these projects.

It was decided that the Japanese side make a study on "Japanese experience in importing technology", and the Indian side on "India's agricultural development strategy and potential for co-operation between India and Japan thereof" for presentation to the next joint meeting of the committees.

It was agreed to hold the next joint meeting in 1982, in India at a mutually convenient date.

नया गांव (नीमच) सीमेंट फैक्टरी का उत्पादन

6905. श्री वी० आर० नहाटा क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में नया गांव (नीमच) सीमेंट फैक्टरी की उत्पादन क्षमता में विस्तार करने की योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इसकी वर्तमान अवस्था क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के नीमच संयंत्र में 10 लाख मी० टन की अतिरिक्त वार्षिक क्षमता का विस्तार करने सम्बन्धी योजना को हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई है । निगम द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव योजना लगभग 4-5 वर्षों में कार्यान्वित हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Production of Solar Energy Cells

6906. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of energy, there is any proposal to give incentive for the production of solar energy cells; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The need to promote various additional sources of energy, particularly renewable including the production of solar sells has been recognised by Government. Government have already initiated a project for the production of solar cells and photovoltaic panels at the Central Electronics Limited, a public sector undertaking. The budget proposals for 1981-82 include provision for depreciation allowance on machinery or plants installed for manufacturing renewable energy devices and systems at the rate of 30 per cent. These and any further incentives which may be offered will also apply to the production of solar cells.

In this connection, the Finance Minister in his speech on the Budget for 1981-82 had stated (para 81) ".... there is also an urgent need to accelerate the development and use of renewable energy resources and to promote their utilisation....Some fiscal incentives to promote use of these nonconventional forms of energy are called for ....Other measures under contemplation by the Government include loans to the relevant industries on suitable terms from financial institutions and exemption from certain taxes and duties."

Water pumps to be run by Solar Cells, Gobar Gas and Bio-Gas

6907. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand that water pumps be run by solar energy cells, gobar gas and bio-gas; and

(b) if so, the extent to which Government propose to encourage by way of subsidy or incentive to instal water pumps and save the electrical energy by using solar energy cells, gober gas, and bio-gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) In view of the constraints on energy supply for pumping based on conventional sources (electricity and diesel), there is a growing interest in pumps which can be run on renewable sources such as solar energy and biogas.

(b) There is at present no subsidy or incentive specifically for the installation of water pumps. However, there are already subsidies and other facilities available for the installation of family type biogas plants. The Sixth Plan includes a provision of Rs. 50 crores for subsidies and some supporting facilities for the establishment of family biogas plants. The Department of Science and Technology is also establishing 21 community biogas plants in various parts of the country for demonstration purposes. The biogas obtained from these plants can be used for purposes of pumping water. The prices of water pumps run on solar cells are also sought to be brought down through research and development and large scale production.

In this connection, the Finance Minister in his speech on the Budget for 1981-82 had stated (para 81) ".... ....there is also an urgent need to accelerate the development and use of renewable energy resources and to promote their utilization... Some fiscal incentives to promote use of these non-conventional forms of energy are called for. ..... Other measures under contemplation by the Government include loans to the relevant industries

on suitable terms from financial institutions and exemption from certain taxes and duties."

Proposal by Siemens India to expand Activities in Power Engineering Field

6908. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Siemens India has forwarded a plan to expand and diversify further its activities particularly in the power engineering field;

(b) if so, whether in its fresh investment programme, it has submitted Rs. 35 crores programme to be implemented for the next five years;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to their proposal;

(d) whether the capital expenditure of the year 1979-80 had been Rs. 7 crores; and

(e) if so, what are the programmes that they will be implementing in regard to the power engineering filed during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). M/s. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay have been granted an industrial licence on 30th July, 1980 for expansion of switchgear manufacturing activities in their Bombay unit, envisaging investment of Rs. 1.9 crores. The company has also been permitted to shift part of their capacity of switchboards from Bombay to Nasik. This involves setting up of a new unit at Nasik at a project cost of Rs. 7.25 crores. No proposal has been received from the company invloving investment programme of Rs. 35 crores. However, according to the company's tentative plans, they envisage an investment of about Rs. 35 crores during the next 5 years 80-81 to 84-85 depending on various factors such as development of business, availability of funds, permission of Govrnment etc.

(d) Investment in 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 4.87 crores.

(e) During 1981-82, the main programme will be the expansion of switchgear activities in Bombay and setting up of the new Switchboard factory at Nasik, in addition to normal replacements, product development and Research & Development activities.

Non-Filling of senior posts in Delhi Administration

6909. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an administrative vacuum has been growing in the Delhi Administration over the past year due to the non-filling of senior posts partially paralysing the function of the administration; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Application of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to Film Industry

6911. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act are not applicable to the Film Industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures, if any, contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). While the production of raw film is covered by Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the film-making industry is not covered by the said Act, as it does not involve manufacturing activity, which the above-mentioned Act regulates.

(c) Does not arise.

Computer processing of survey report on bonded labour in foreign country

6912. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:
SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Survey Data relating to 20 lakh bonded labour was collected by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in early 1978 through a survey on "incidence of bonded labour";

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was taken to a foreign country for "computer processing";

(c) if so, which was that country and what happened to that data; and

(d) what is the final report of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The computer processing of the survey data was done in West Germany and used for preparing the final report of the survey, whose projected estimates on the incidence of bondage in the country is 26.17 lakhs.

National survey on the incidence of bonded labour by Gandhi Peace Foundation

6913. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Labour Institute was involved in a national survey on the Incidence conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in 1978; and

(b) if so, what was the expenditure involved in this survey and how this expenditure was met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Labour Institute spent Rs. 11,795.30 towards this survery, which was met by them, from their budget.

Margin Assistance Scheme for Revival of Sick Units

6914. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised a margin money assistance scheme on soft terms for the revival of the sick small scale industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, by when the scheme is likely to be introduced and the details regarding its main features; and

(c) to what extent the small scale units are expetced to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Government proposes to introduce a Margin Money Scheme for the revival of Sick Small Scale units. Its primary objective is to help the identified sick small scale units to obtain requisite funds from financial institutions for their approved rehabilitation programme. The Scheme has yet to be finalised.

CEL to fill up gap between laboratory know-how Engineering development and Production Engineering

6915. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electronics Limited propose to take steps to fill the present wide gap between the laboratory know-how and engineering development and production engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which private sector will be involved in developing technology; and

(d) whether the gap between the laboratory know-how and production engineering is said to be foreign both the public and private sector units to heavily depend on foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SNGH): (a) and (b). The Central Electronics Limited (CEL) was incorporated in June, 1974, as a public Sector Undertakings with the objective, *inter-alia*, of taking over the know-how developed in any CSR or other R&D laboratories, in cetain areas of electronic components and equipment, for eventual commercial production, after suitable engineering development/production engineering. The Company has so far successfully bridge the gap between laboratory know-how and engineering development/production enginering leading to commercial production of professional grade Ferrites, Audio-visual Instruments and Systems, monochrometers and Lasers. Such development is also in progress in respect of Special Electron Tubes, Light Emitting Diodes and Liquid Crystal Displays and some items in the area of Instruments and Systems such as Scanning, Electron Microscope, Hot Box Delector for Railways Laser Systems Photocourters etc. This development is being attempted through multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional programmes financially supported by the Department of Science and Technology, the Electronics Commission and other agencies with R&D participation by various laboratories and scientific institutions.

(c) and (d). At present entrepreneurs in the private sector are associated in the commercial production of certain items required by CEL in a limited way in the form of ancilliaries for the supply of individual parts, sub-assemblies etc. wherever those are feasible for production in small-scale industry. The CEL has not so far gone in for any foreign collaboration.

Recommendations of cadre review Committee on Promotional opportunity in border security force

6916. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved all the recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee to improve promotional opportunity in the Border Security Force;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted; and

(c) if so, to what extent this will help the Border Security personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 141 officers of the rank of Ad/ Commandant, 77 officers of the rank of Deputy Commandants and 154 officers of the rank of Assistant Commandants would be benefited.

Visit of an Industrial Delegation from Japan

6917. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a top level delegation of 10 large industrial groups from Japan visited India for holding a discussion with the Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached between the two countries;

(c) if so, in what field; and

(d) the main feature of the agreement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No discussions were held with State and Central Governments by top Japanese industrialists. However, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has reported that the 13th Joint Meeting of the Business Cooperation Committee of Indian and Japan was held in New Delhi on the 9th December, 1980. This Committee aims at fostering friendship and understanding between the business communities of Japan and India and at promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The Committee noted that the development programmes in India offer enlarged opportunities for transfer of Japanese technology and investment on a much larger scale to mutual benefit. The scope for participation in third country projects by the organisations in the two countries was also recognised.

गुजरात में बसाये गये आदिवासियों बंधुआ मजदूर

6918. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आदिवासी बंधुआ मजदूर पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात में बसाये गये आदिवासी बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) आदिवासी बंधुआ मजदूरों को किस प्रकार की राहत दी गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात में आदिवासी बंधुआ मजदूरों के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गुजरात में 20 आदिवासी बंधुआ श्रमिक थे, जिनको उनके भूतपूर्व नियोजक द्वारा 21 गुन्था भूमि दी गई और उन्हें प्राथमिकता आधार पर समाज कल्याण निदेशालय की विशिष्ट प्लान स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत लाभ दिए गए । केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के अन्तर्गत उनको सहायता देने के प्रस्ताव पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है । बंधुआ श्रमिकों की विद्यमानता के सम्बन्ध में पूरी छानबीन करने के लिए राज्य के बजट में 50,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की भर्ती

6919. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 1978 से 1980 तक वर्षवार प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी में कुल कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये और उसमें से अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति कितने हैं ;

(ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा उक्त अवधि के दौरान ली गई लिखित परीक्षाओं और साक्षात्कार में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति बैठे और उनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने व्यक्तियों का चयन किया गया;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा किस सीमा तक भरा गया; और

(घ) पूरा कोटा न भरने के क्या कारण हैं और शेष कोटा भरने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बइया : (क) विवरण I देखें ।

(ख) विवरण II देखें ।

(ग) विवरण III देखें ।

(घ) इंजीनियरी सेवाओं आशुलिपिकों तथा भू-वैज्ञानिकों की परीक्षाओं जिनके लिए तकनीकी तथा व्यावसायिक अर्हताएं अपेक्षित हैं, में कुछ रिक्तियों को उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण पूर्णरूप से नहीं भरा जा सका । संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित सम्मिलित इंजीनियरी सेवा परीक्षा में शामिल होने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की कोचिंग के लिए परीक्षा पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से एक और केन्द्र खोले जाने का एक प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है । जहां तक आशुलिपिक परीक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, विभिन्न परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, इस परीक्षा के लिए अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को तैयार करने हेतु इन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को शिक्षण सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं।

विवरण–I

वर्ष	सिफारिश किए गए उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जनजातियां
1977–78 . .	4309	480	133
1978–79 . .	6655	778	265
1979–80 . .	5925	856	297

विवरण–II

वर्ष	उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जो वास्तव में शामिल हुए		उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जिनका साक्षात्कार किया गया		आरक्षित पदों की संख्या		सिफारिश किए गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	
	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.
1977–78	5609	1033	335	89	708	476	266	64
1978–79	7305	1405	739	169	601	484	487	145
1979–80	15533	3921	938	350	572	432	562	205

विवरण–III

वर्ष	आरक्षित पदों की संख्या		सिफारिश किए गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या		समस्त प्रतिशतता जिसके लिए कोटा भरा गया	
	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.	अनु. जा.	अनु. जन जा.
1977–78 . . .	708	476	266	64	37.5	13.4
1978–79 . . .	601	484	487	145	81.0	29.5
1979–80 . . .	572	432	562	205	99.4	47.4

Comparative capacity utilisation of Cement Industries in Public and Private Sector

6920. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of cement industry in the public and private sector, separately during the last two years;

(b) the capacity utilisation in each sector of cement industry during this period; and

(c) the comparative figures of salary and wages power consumption and investment in working capital per tonne of cement production in public and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The licensed capacity, production and capacity utilisation in cement industry in private and public sector (both Central and State Sector) during the calender years of 1979 & 1980 are given in the statement attached.

(c) Such comparative figures have not been compiled by the Ministry of Industry.

Statement

(In Million tonnes)

Year	Private Sector			Public Sector (States and Central sector)		
	Capacity	Production	Utilisation	Capacity	Production	Utilisation
1979	20.45	16.31	79.7%	3.59	1.91	53.3%
1980	21.32	15.53	72.8%	4.39	2.33	53.3%

सीमेंट उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण

6921. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार सीमेंट उद्योग का विकास करने के विचार से उसके आधुनिकीकरण के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार देश में बड़े-बड़े सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना के पक्ष में हैं;

(ग) क्या सीमेंट कारखानों में बिजली की 'बढ़ती हुई खपत' को देखते हुए बिजली बचाने के किसी नये तरीके का विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) सीमेंट की मांग की तुलना में उसकी सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां । सीमेंट उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण करने की आवश्यकता पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है ।

(ख) देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नीति के रूप में सरकार में चूने के पत्थर के निक्षेपों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से बड़े संयंत्रों सहित सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करके अतिरिक्त क्षमता उत्पन्न करने को बढ़ावा दिया है ।

(ग) सीमेंट रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट सीमेंट बनाने में ऊर्जा/बिजली की खपत में कमी करने के तरीकों/प्रविधियों का अध्ययन कर रहा है ।

(घ) देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन अभी मांग के अनुरूप नहीं हो रहा है ।

Utilisation of plan outlay by states

6922. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plan expenditure in the first year of Sixth Plan is much less than the plan outlay for 1980-81, especially in Eastern States;

(b) whether it is a fact that no change has been made in methods of plan execution with the result that like other Five Year Plans, this Plan is also apprehensive of much less expenditure than plan allocation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring about a vital and necessary change?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT

TIWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by the States in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan documents, the likely expenditure during 1980-81, i.e. the first year of the Sixth Plan, in the four Eastern States (Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal) is higher than the approved Plan outlays. In case of rest of the States, there is also no shortfall except in case of the two States of Andhra Pradesh and Assam where the shortfall reported is marginal.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply to part (a), the Question of any modification in the execution of the Plan does not arise. Planning and implementation of the State Plans is within the sphere of responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

Termination of nuclear fuel agreement with U.S.A.

6923. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA.
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the U.S.A. Govt. its willingness to amicably terminate the bilateral agreement for supply of enriched nuclear fuel and reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the irritant impasse in the Indo-U.S. relationship;

(b) if so, what moves have been taken and the U.S. reactions to it;

(c) whether USSR and other nuclear countries have shown their willingness to come to India's help by supplying enriched nuclear feul on easier and dignified terms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India have consistently reiterated the hope that Indo-US Nuclear Cooperation under the 1963 Agreement can continue. The Government of India have continuously impressed on the Government of the U.S.A. to abide by their commitments under the 1963 Cooperation Agreement.

(c) and (d) India cannot obtain the enriched uranium requirements for the Tarapur Station from any other source except the United States as long as the Cooperation Agreement of 1963 remains valid.

Indigenous production of helicopters

6924. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is examining new proposal for indigenous manufacture of advance light helicopters to meet the needs of the three Services for the next decade;

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken on the design and the foreign collaboration involved for the same;

(c) whether sometime back Government had examined similar proposals for another type of machine;

(d) if so, the comparative benefits of all the proposals already examined; and

(e) what are the reasons for delay in achieving self-sufficiency in modern advance light helicopters since the Subramaniam Committee Report of 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL): (a) M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are designing an Advance Light Helicopter for meeting the future needs of the three Services. Design collaboration propo-

sals are being examined to obtain the latest technology.

(b) Final decision will be taken after evaluation of the collaboration proposals is completed.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The programme has been delayed on account of change in operational requirements and the need to update technology required for higher level of performance and safety.

Zila Sainik Boards

6925. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received complaints of non-cooperative attitude and corruption in the Zila Sainik Boards;

(b) whether the dependents of Armed Forces and ex-servicemen are subjected to pay "Service Charges" and "Rates" even for filling up forms, applications, typing etc;

(c) whether there is a widely prevailing practice of charging exhorbitant amounts in giving "favourable Report" on verifications or cutting short delays in procedure; and

(d) whether to remedy the evil operation of Zila Sainik Board; Government propose considering a proposal to centralise the Sainik Boards under the Army Headquarters Directorate manned by Service Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) Zila Sainik Boards have been set up in those districts where the population of ex-servicemen and their dependents and the families of serving personnel is more than 3,500. The Zila Sainik Boards organisation in each State is controlled by the Rajya Sainik Board. The Rajya Sainik Boards and the Zila Sainik Boards are departments/organisations of the concerned State Governments and work under their administrative control. The Central Government, however, shares 50 per cent of the expenditure on these establishments. There are at present 27 Rajya Sainik Boards and 219 Zila Sainik Boards in the country.

2. All complaints received by the Government regarding the functioning of Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards or against any officials of these organisations are got investigated and suitable action is taken in each case. A few complaints have been recently received in the Ministry of Defence regarding the functioning of some of the Zila Sainik Boards. These complaints are being investigated into, in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

3. The Sainik Board Organisation as presently constituted is manned, by and large, by ex-servicemen. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Defence to entrust the administration of this organisation to the Army Headquarters.

Foreign Collaboration

6927. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaborations approvals issued during the last five years; and

(b) the number of foreign collaboration failed after getting approval during the last five years and on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) During the five years 1976-80, 1644 foreign collaboration approvals were issued.

(b) It generally takes three years or more for an approval to reach the stage of production. Follow-up of the

approvals and watching the implementation thereof is the responsibility of the administrative Ministries and no centralised information is available about the number of foreign collaborations which have failed to fructify after getting Government's approval.

Number of educated jobless at the end of sixth Plan

6928. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approximately 4.66 million educated youngmen will be jobless at the end of the Sixth Plan in 1985; and

(b) how many of them could be absorbed during the Sixth Plan period in the organised industry and how many of them in other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) On the assumption that there will be no further deterioration in the employment rate, it has been estimated hat 4.66 million educated persons would remain unemployed at the end of the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Various schemes/programmes have been listed in the Sixth Plan document which have got employment potential for the jobless in our country. It is hoped that unemployed persons including educated will benefit from these schemes. A part from wage paid employment, attempts will be made in a decentralised manner to promote self-employment by providing facilities like credit, marketing, training and guidance.

Increase in emoluments of Gallantry award winners

6929. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the emoluments of the various gallantry award winners of the Armed Forces, consequent upon the increase in the price index;

(b) if so, the nature of relief given to each one of the categories of award winners like (i) Param Vir Chakra winners/Victoria Cross winners (ii) Mahavir Chakra winners (ii) Vir Chakra winners and others, during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no direct linkage between monetary awards for gallantry and the cost of living index. Government, however, have revised these monetary allowances from time to time in the past.

S.W.A. and representation in J.C.M.

6930. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.W.A. is a recognised association and had been getting representation in JCM III of DGI and R&D Organisation and JCM II Level, but because of litigation over the executive Election held in 1971 and stay of its functioning by the Munsif City Court, Kanpur, representations in all the JCM Levels were suspended;

(b) whether the above stay order had been vacated twice ex-parte and after that the Executive Elections of the said association for the years 1976, 1977 and 1980 have been conducted and duly registered with Registrar Trade Unions Kanpur, without any challan whatsoever from any quarter; and

(c) will the Ministry issue necessary instructions for giving due cognisance to elected executive of year 1980 duly registered by trade unions Kanpur, which is still functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of these developments.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Recognition of C.I.M. Employees Union Kanpur

6931. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6093 on 30th July, 1980 regarding recognition of C.I.M. Employees Union and State:

(a) the reasons why even after a lapse of seven months the intimation regarding the grant of recognition has not been given to the said union; and

(b) how much more time is expected to be taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The matter is now under consideration of Government and a decision will be taken as quickly as possible.

Stagnation of examiners working in DGI

6932. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Examiners working in DGI/DGOF Organisation under Ministry of Defence Production are stagnating without getting any promotion for more than fifteen years and they are also drawing maximum of their pay scales without getting any annual increments causing resentment amongst this category and lowering their efficiency;

(b) whether there is any proposal to remove stagnation in this category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are no Examiners in the DGI Organisation who have completed more than 15 years of service in the grade without earning a promotion.

In the DGOF Organisation, the number of Examiners who have not earned promotion after completing 15 years service in the grade is only 18 out of a total strength of 6,665. The percentage of Examiners who have reached the maximum of the scale is 119 per cent in DGI and 3 per cent in DGOF, respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, Proposals for restructuring of the cadres and revision of the inter-grade ratio are under consideration.

Call for token strike by defence workers on 18th December 1980

6933. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any call for token strike on 18th December, 1980 in the Defence installations;

(b) if so, the percentage of the workers who observed strike on that day;

(c) whether incidents of violence have come to the notice of Government on the day of strike; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against those who took part in violent activities and prevented loyal workers from attending their duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 27.7 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Complaints were lodged with the police and the concerned employees were arrested. In some cases the

employees involved have been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings started. Other cases are still being examined for taking necessary action.

Declaration of Backward Districts

6934. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to select some districts in every State which are backward but which have the necessary potential for development for intensive industrialisation on certain amount average to be invested in each of these districts;

(b) whether Government had also declared some districts industrially backward in 1971 also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Consequent to the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister of industry in the Industrial Policy statement in Parliament on 23rd July, 1980, the Minister of State for Industry had written in November, 1980 to all Chief Ministers of States requesting them to suggest names of two industrially backward districts/areas in the State where a momentum of industrial growth could be planned and built up through nucleus plants strategy with necessary forward and backward linkages in the shape of small scale industries and ancillaries.

(b) and (c) In 1971, 246 districts (Annex. I) have been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance and other facilities.

Out of these, 101 districts/areas (Annex. II) have been further designated as industrially backward to qualify for the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme in the country.

Statement—I

List of Industrially backward Districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the Financial institutions.

Andhra Pradesh (14) . . .	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizambad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Warangal.
Assam (7)	Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hill, Nowgong and New Lakhimpur District.
Bihar (16)	Bhagalpur, Champaran,* Darbhanga*, Muzaffarpur,* Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran,* Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nowadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Monghyr.
Gujarat (10)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar.
Haryana (4)	Bhiwani, Hissar**, Jind and Mohindergarh**
Himachal Pradesh (7) . . .	Chamba, Kangra*, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir (10) . . .	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Poonch, Rajori, Srinagar and Udhampur.
Kerala (5)	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivandrum.

Karnataka (11)	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Rajgarh, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, [illegible]ar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Raipur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raisen, Raigarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, New Sehore & Rajnandgaon.
Maharashtra (13)	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chanda, Golaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yeotmal.
Manipur (5)	All the 5 Districts.
Meghalaya (2)	Garo Hills* and United Khasi and Jaintia* Hills.
Nagaland (3)	Kohima, Mekokchung and Tuensang.
Orissa (8)	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput. Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
Punjab (5)	Bhatinda*, Ferozepur**, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.
Rajasthan (16)	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Sikkim (4)	All the 4 districts of Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namchi.
Tamil Nadu (9)	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Puddukkottai district.
Tripura (3)	All the 3 districts.
Uttar Pradesh (38)	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi*, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareli Rampur, Shahjanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi.
West Bengal (13)	Bankura Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar	Entire Area.
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Area.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire Area.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Area.
Lakshadweep	Entire Area.
Mizoram	Entire Area.
Pondicherry	Entire Area.

*District as it existed prior to its recent re-organisation.

**District as re-organised recently.

Statement—II

Districts/Areas qualifying for Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy

1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	Srikakulam district and 5 'Areas.' Two 'areas' from Rayalseema region comprising 22 blocks: Area I:— comprising 13 blocks viz. Chitoor*, Bangarupalam*, Pulicherla*, Pattur*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi (from *Chittoor district) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhout, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Proddutur and Pulivendla (from Cuddapah District) ; Area II:-- comprising 9 blocks viz. Tadpatri, Singanamala, Gooty, Kudair* (from Anantapur district), and Dhone, Kurnool, Bunganapalli* Nandyal* and Giddalur* (from Kurnool district). Three 'areas' from Telengana region comprising 43 blocks; Area I:—comprising 14 blocks viz. Mahabubnagar*, Jadcherla*, Shadnagar*, Kalwakurthy and Amangal (from Mahaboobnagar distt.) and Nalgonda, Mingeid, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad*, Kuzurnagar*, Miryalguda*, Peddavora and Devalkonda* (from Nalgonda district). Area II:—comprising 14 blocks viz. Khammam, Thirumalaipalem, Kallur*, Yellandu*, Kothagudem,* Aswaraopeta*, Piragampad*, and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Mulug* (from Warangal district). Area III :—comprising 15 blocks viz. Zaheerabad*, Patancheruvu*, Narsapur*, Medak*, and Siddipte (from Medak district) Yedappalli*, Nizamabad Kamareddy and Domakonda* (from Nizamabad district) and Sircilla*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district).
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong*, Cachar* and New Lakhimpur* districts.
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Palamau*, Saharsa*, Champaran*@ and Santhal Parganas* districts.
4.	Gujarat	Panchamahalas, Broach* and Surendranagar* districts.
5.	Haryana	Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari Sub-divisions(Bhiwani district comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@ Sub-divisions) and one 'area' comprising 8 blocls viz., Hissar Block No. I and Barwala Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil), Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil), Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar—Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block, (Narwana Tehsil)—from the district of Jind.

*Represents District/Sub-divisions/Taluka selected after 10.7.1972.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

6. Himachal Pradesh. . . .	Kangra,@ Chamba,* Kulu,* Sirmur and Solan* district
7. Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag,* Doda*, Baramulla* and Poonch* District.
8. Karnataka.	Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.
9. Kerala.	Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* districts.
10. Madhya Pradesh. . . .	"*Areas*" :—
. . .	Area I :—(from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) Blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur district) ;
	Area II :—(from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz. Dewas and Tonk Khurad block (from Dewas district), Gulana Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district), Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biaora blocks/(from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Gunablocks (from Guna district).
	Area III* (from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz. Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district), Datia and Seondha (from Datia District), Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind distt.) and Morena & Jaura (from Morena distt..)
	Area IV* :—(from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Bina-Etawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Amarwar) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, & Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district), Vidisha & Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).
	Area V* :—(from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad & Meghnagar (from Jhabua distt.) Badnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district), Maheshwar & Barwaha (from Khargone district), Ratlam & Jaura (from Ratlam district), Mandsaur, Malhargarh & Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).
	Area VI* :—(from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa districts), Majhauli, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi District,) Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendargarh, Surajpur & Ambikapur (from Sarguja distt.)
11. Manipur	All the five districts.
12. Meghalaya . . .	Garo Hills@ and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills.@
13. Maharashtra . . .	Ratnagiri, Aurangabad* and Chandrapur* districts.
14. Nagaland	Kohima Mekokchung, Tuensang* districts.

*Represents Districts/Sub-divisions/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.
@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

15. Orissa	Kalahandi, Mayurbhan, Bolangir*, Dhenkanal*, Keonjhar*, and Koraport* districts.
16. Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Sangrur*, and Bhatina*@ districts.
17. Rajasthan	Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaur* and Udaipur* districts.
18. Sikkim	Gangtok* Mangan* Gyalshing* and Namchi* districts, (covered with effect from 16-5-1975)
19. Tamil Nadu :–	Three "Areas"/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :– Area I :– Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks), viz. Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Pamakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram distt.), Melur Taluks (from Madurai distt.), Pedukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Puddukkottai district). Area II* :– Comprising 11 Taluks viz. Dharamapuri/Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishnnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district), Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot Distt.). Area III* :– Comprising 100 Taluks viz. Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district), Thirumangalam, Usilampatti Nilakothai, Dindingul and Vedasandur (from Madurai districts).
20. Tripura	All the 3 districts.
21. Uttar Pradesh	Balia, Jhansi@, Amora@ Basti* Faizabad* and Rae Bareili* districts.
22. West Bengal.	Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands :–	Entire Territory.
2. Arunchal Pradesh	Do.
3. Dadra Nagar Haveli	Do.
4. Lakshadweep	Do.
5. Mizoram	Do.
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of Territory's capital.
7. Pondicherry	Entire Territory excluding the area within the course chabrol South Boulevard, West Boulevard and North Boulevard in the Pondicherry municipal area of Territory's capital.

*Represents districts/Sub-divisions/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-72.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

Programme for Development of Tribals in Sixth Plan

6935. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA-Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Programme will be carried out during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of Tribals who constitute more than seven per cent of the country's population; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programmes and the amount earmarked by Central Government to the States for the welfare of the Tribal People?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Tribal development programmes executed by States with the financial assistance of the Ministry of Home Affairs are as follows:

(i) Tribal sub-Plan including programmes for tribal pockets outside the tribal sub-Plan.

(ii) Programmes for primitive tribal groups.

(iii) Hostels for tribal girls.

(iv) Research and training.

(v) Post-matric scholarships for tribal students.

(vi) Aid to voluntary organisations.

These programmes will be continued during the Sixth Plan period. The central assistance to the States for the above programmes during the Sixth Plan is likely to be over Rs. 500 crores.

Employment of SC/ST in MRTP establishment

6936. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the Industrial establishments coming within the purview of MRTP employ adequate number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of such steps. and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) Statutory reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the private industrial sector including those under the purview of the MRTP Act is not legally possible.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Small Scale Industries in Balasore Orissa

6937. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of raw materials such as cement, iron, steel, maham and coal are far below the demands of the small scale units of Balasore district, Orissa;

(b) if so, the actual demand of such raw materials and the actual supply thereof during the last two years;

(c) whether the erratic supply of raw materials is the major constraint to the growth of such small scale industries units in the state; and

(d) the specific steps taken therefor to help such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Central Government has no specific information regarding shortage of raw materials for small scale units of Balasore district in Orissa. However, small scale units in the country including those in Orissa have been facing some difficulties in getting

their full requirements of raw materails such as cement, certain categories of iron and steel and coal.

(c) and (d). In view of the short supply of critical raw materials, Government have *inter-alia*, taken the following steps:—

(i) Augmentation of production of raw materials in the country.

(ii) Liberalisation of the import policy for actual users for industrial raw materials and goods in short supply.

(iii) Increase in the import of basic raw materials of Ferrous and Non-ferrous and chemicals items through the canalising agencies.

(iv) Formulation of a proposal to create buffer stocks of some scarce raw materials for the small scale sector.

Selection of Candidates for IAS, IPS and IMA

6938. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and General candidates selected for IAS, IPS and IMA from rural and urban areas during 1977, 1978 and 1979, area-wise and year-wise;

(b) the reasons for comparatively lower percentage of successful candidates, if any, from rural areas constituting 80 per cent of the country's population; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to raise the selection percentage of rural areas in proportion to their population by providing for the same type of free coaching facilities and special concessions and relaxations in the tests/interviews, as are being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, keeping in view the economic backwardness of the rural areas and total lack of catching facilities there at the pre-recruitment stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). In the absence of well defined criteria, it is not possible to distinguish candidates from rural and urban areas. Article 16(2) of the Constitution also enjoins that no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, decent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for or distriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Free Coaching Facilities to Candidates Appearing in Various Competitive Examinations

6939. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether free coaching for various competitions held by UPSC, Staff Selection Commission and Banks is provided by Government to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students as well as backward classes with less than Rs. 9000/- annual income;

(b) whether the same facilities in almost all the State Capitals are proposed to be provided to such general candidates (other than SC/ST particularly from rural and remote hilly areas whose annual income is less than Rs. 9000/-; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing the same facilities to such general candidates particularly those belonging to poverty-line or below poverty-line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). In the light of Articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution

posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in various services under the Central and State Governments. To improve the low representation of these communities in various posts and services, pre-examination training Centres have been established in various parts of the country under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of Coaching and Allied Scheme. The candidates belonging to these communities whose parents/guardians' annual income from all sources (including the income of the candidate) does not exceed Rs. 9,000/- are eligible for free coaching in such Centres for appearing in the competitive examinations/selection tests held for recruitments to various services/posts. Since no posts are reserved in Central services for candidates other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, such Centres have not been provided for them.

Central Agency to Coordinate Rural Development Work

6940. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central agency or a joint agency of the Centre, States and the Commission to coordinate various kinds of rural development work in the country is proposed to be set up;

(b) whether a policy of creating individual assets for the most poor to achieve the goal of stable source of income is also envisaged under the proposed agency; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agency so proposed and the time by which it will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction as the administrative Ministry incharge of the rural development programmes coordinates the work in the country in association with the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is implementing through the State Governments, among others, the Integrated Rural Development Programme which aims at creation of assets, skill and technology transfer to the poorest of the rural poor with a view to raise them above the poverty line.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Agitation by Platform Mazdoors under Workers of Central Salt Commission, Tuticorin

6941. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paltform mazdoors working under the Central Salt Commissioner in Tuticorin have been agitating to secure the benefits of the Factories Act, 'Employees' Provident Fund Act and other labour legislations; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). It has been reported that 111 platform mazdoors, who are engaged by the Central Salt Commissioner on behalf of minor licencees who cannot individually employ these workers have been agitating to secure the benefits under the Factories Act, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, etc. As the number of mazdoors employed by individual licencees is reported to be less than 20, they are not covered by the provident fund law. As regards the Factories Act, the State Governments are examining the matter.

छठी योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश का आवंटन

6942. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित किए जाने के लिए कितनी योजनायें मंजूर की गई हैं; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि की मांग की थी और किन योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी गई है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना से संबंधित राज्य सरकार के कुल 701 करोड़ रु० के प्रस्तावों के मुकाबले राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को 560 करोड़ रु० की राशि पर अंतिम रूप दिया गया। योजना आयोग आवंटन स्कीमवार नहीं करता। स्कीमवार आवंटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जाते हैं।

Aid for Anti-Dacoits Drive in Chambal

6943. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Police have sought the aid of Army and Air Force including the supports of helicopters in their anti-dacoits drive in Chambal and Jamuna ravines;

(b) if so, the details of the aid sought and received by police; and

(c) the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Requests have been received from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for assistance from the Defence Ministry for certain vehicles, weapons and equipment. It would not be in public interest to disclose their details. Government of India would take appropriate action in consultation with the two State Governments.

H.M.T. Watches

6944. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mechanical and electronic watches produced and the installed capacity of HMT for the last two years, year-wise;

(b) what is the import component in both the categories;

(c) whether any watches are fully produced indigenously;

(d) the figures of sale of watches fully produced by H.M.T. and watches imported by H.M.T.;

(e) the names of the countries from which these are imported; and

(f) the figures for imoprted watches and indigenous watches manufactured at H.M.T.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The manufacture of electronic watches has not yet been undertaken by HMT Ltd. Installed capacity for manufacture of mechanical watches at HMT's own factories at Bangalore, Srinagar and Tumkur was 12 lakhs Nos. in 1979-80 and 23 lakhs Nos. in 1980-81. The total production of HMT watches (mechnical) during the last two years has been as under:—

Year	Production
1979-80	31.11 lakhs
1980-81	34.48 lakhs (estimated)

(b) and (c). HMT are producing watches indigenously in accordance with the approved phased manufacturing programme. The import content in mechanical watches being manufactured in HMT factories at Bangalore, Srinagar and Tumkur at present is limited to raw materials, consumables, jewels etc. Import of some watch component sets is being made only to meet a portion of the requirements of HMT-assisted watch assembly encillary units.

(d) No wathces were imported by HMT during the last two years. The sale of HMT watches in 1979-80 was 30.77 lakhs and in 1980-81 about 31.50 lakhs.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No watches were imported during the last two years. The production figures have been furnished at (a) above.

Assistance Sought by Andhra Pradesh on Development of Fire Services

6945. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested to the Central Government to give assistance in the form of equipment for the development of fire services; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). In July 1978 the State Governments were requested to intimate their plans for improvement and expansion of their Fire Services to explore the possibility of evolving a scheme for central assistance to the States for this purpose. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and other States projected their requirements of funds to develop their Fire Services. On a careful consideration of all aspects of the case of scheme for grant of loans to the States from the General Insurance Corporation to improve the Fire Services was worked out and circulated to the States in July, 1980. The General Insurance Corporation of India agreed in principle to make available Rs. 5 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 10 crores in subsequent years for disbursement as loans to the States. All the States including the Government of Andhra Pradesh were asked to send their requirements of loans. The Government of Andhra Pradesh did not intimate their requirement of loans for the year 1980-81 and as such no loan was sanctioned to them. If any request for the grant of loan is received from the State Government in future, the same would be considered on merits.

Reservation of vacancies of SC/ST in IAS,IFS and othes Services

6946. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Administrative Services, Indian Foreign Service and other Central Services during last three years; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and other Central Services/posts during the last three years which were required to be filled on the basis of the I.A.S., etc. Examination, 1977 and 1978 and the Civil Services Examination (formerly known as I.A.S., etc. Examination), 1979 is indicated in the Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Service	No. of vacancies reserved for SC/ST Candidates					
		IAS etc. Exam. 1977		IAS etc. Exam. 1978		Civil Services Exam. 1979	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Indian Administrative Service . . .	21	10	18	10	19	9
2	Indian Foreign Service	3	2	3	1	3	2
3	Indian Police Service. .	10	6	9	4	9	4
4	Central Services Group 'A' . . .	44	35	46	37	40	25
5	Central Services Group 'B' . . .	25	26	42	28	36	36
6	Union Territories Civil Services Group 'B'	6	4	2	2	4	3
7	Union Territories Police Services Group 'B'	3	1	2	2	1	1
8	R.P.F. . . .	2	—	2	1	—	—
	TOTAL : . .	114	84	124	85	112	80

आसफ अली रोड, दिल्ली में आग लगना :

6947. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसफ अली रोड, दिल्ली में 5 फरवरी, 1981 को लगी आग के कारण जान-माल की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) आग के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) आग से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख). मुख्य अग्निशमन अधिकारी ने सूचित किया है कि 5-2-81 को आसफ अली रोड पर लगी आग में जीवन की कोई हानि नहीं हुई । 115 व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षित बचा लिया गया । सम्पत्ति को लगभग 75,000 रुपए की हानि होने का अनुमान है । आग लगने का संभावित कारण बिजली का शार्ट-सर्किट था ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन जिसने अपने उप-मंडलीय मजिस्ट्रेट, दरियागंज और दिल्ली रेड क्रास के सचिव से पूछताछ की थी के अनुसार सहायता के लिए अब तक कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मैसर्स बूट्स कम्पनी, बम्बई के कर्मचारियों को बकाया कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

6948. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स बूट्स कम्पनी इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई में दैनिक मजूरी पर

और मासिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा अब तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के हिसाब में कितनी-कितनी धन राशि जमा कराई गई है और उनकी और कितनी राशि अलग-अलग बकाया है; और

(ग) बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम संत्रालय में राज्य संत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्रमश: 866 और 1172 है । यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि सभी कर्मचारी मासिक आधार पर नियोजित हैं ।

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा/कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम

प्रतिष्ठान ने दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 15,75,147.50 रुपये का भुगतान किया था और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन

इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है । इसने अब तक अपने भविष्य निधि के न्यासी बोर्ड को 2,95,979.50 रुपये की राशि हस्तांतरित की है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

यूनिकेय लेबोरेट्रीज के विरुद्ध ई० एस० आई० और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

6949. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स यूनिकेय लेबोरेट्रीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) कम्पनी द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अब तक कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई और उसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम संत्रालय में राज्य संत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जैसा कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है, मैसर्स यूनिकेम लेबोरेटरीज लि० में मासिक मजदूरी दर के आधार पर नियोजित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1,555 है । उनके यहां दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर काम करने वाला कोई कर्मचारी नहीं है ।

(ख) उक्त प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा जमा कराई गई राशियां तथा उनके नाम बकाया राशियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

	जमा कराई गई राशि (रुपयों में)	बकाया राशि (रुपयों में)
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि	62,37,028.00	शून्य
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना (1962 से 1980 तक)	32,91,024.82	24,772.24

(ग) नियोजक के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 45-ख के अधीन आवश्यक कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

Non-Implementation of Reservation Policy in Central Training Institute, Howrah

6950. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Why the reservation Policies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been implemented by the authorities in the office of the Director/Principal, Central Training Institute, Das Nagar, Howrah inspite of directives issued by the Directorate General of Employment and Training;

(b) whether Government are aware that the implementation of reservation policies are obstructed by the trade union organisation of that office in collaboration with authorities; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to implement reservation orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The directives issued by the Directorate General of Employment and Training regarding implementation of reservation policies for CS/ST are being carried out by the Head of the Calcutta Unit.

(b) Government will not permit trade union or association to obstruct implementation of its policy regarding reservation for SC/ST.

(c) Question does not arise.

Representation by Bharatiya Pratiraksha Majdoor Sangh Ambarnath

6951. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representation dated 14-11-80 from Bharatiya Pratiraksha Majdoor Sangh, Ambarnath (Distt. Thana Maharashtra) has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of demands made therein; and

(c) what action have Government taken on each of the said demands or propose to take in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands related to allotment of land for construction of a housing colony by a proposed cooperative society of the employees; provision of finance for the Society, construction by a Government controlled or any other authorised agency and provision of quality materials for construction.

(c) Bharatiya Pratiraksha Majdoor Sangh have been advised to form a Housing Cooperative Society and get it registered under Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act. Funds could be obtained by this Society from Apex Housing Society, Bombay which is a Federal Financing Body for primary Housing Cooperative Societies. Undertaking construction and procurement of materials are to be handled by the cooperative society. No land in the factory estate is available for allotment for this purpose. The alternative plot of land suggested in the representation belongs to the Maharashtra State Government and the request is under their consideration.

Complaints re: Embezzlement at BHEL's Hardwar Project

6952. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding embezzlement of crores of rupees in large sized Turbo Generator project at BHEL, Hardwar and other corruptions there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is however difficult to give the details of all the complaints received against the management of the Hardwar unit of BHEL as generally these complaints have been found to be anonymous, pseudonymous or vague. Recently a complaint was received alleging that some senior officers of BHEL Hardwar had manipulated the purchase of machinery costing several crores of rupees for large sized turbo generator project mainly with a view to getting illegal commissions for themselves. On enquiry it was found that the complaint was pseudonymous. In view of this no further action in the matter was taken. The Government has also received a complaint alleging that funds of BHEL Hardwar were being embezzled by persons by claiming false LTC bills. The connivance of officers of BHEL Hardwar was also alleged. After preliminary enquiry the CBI have been requested to take up this case for investigation.

(c) Wherever the complaints are signed ones and with specific charges these are looked into and appropriate action against the delinquent official is taken if the charge is proved against him.

Construction of Aizawl-Lungeli via Thenzawl Road

6953. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state in view of the fact that Aizawl-Lungeli *via* Thenrawl Road being centrally located with immense economic potentiality and also with a view to save the tremendous amount of petrol consumption in supply of all items, to Lunglei and Chhimtuipui districts, whether the BRDB (Border Road Development Board) propose to take up immediate construction of Aizawl-Lungeli *via* Thenrawl Road by the BRDB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The alignment of the existing Aizawl-Lunglei road *via* Serchip was selected after appraising all aspects including the economics, defence requirements etc. vis-a-vis the alignment *via* Thenzawl. B.R.D.B. therefore does not propose to construct another road between Aizawl and Lunglei. Moreover, a road connects Thenzawl and Serchip which are not far apart; and the North Eastern Council plans to develop a road between Thenzawl and Bungmum to meet developmental needs.

Ministries and Departments responsible for development of tribal areas

6954. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ministries and Departments in the Government of India responsible for the over all development of the country;

(b) the names of the Ministries and Departments responsible for the development of tribal areas and upliftment of the tribals; and

(c) whether all Central Ministries and Departments are responsible for these areas and people; if so, how many of them have so far studied the problems and prepared programmes for making provisions for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are responsible for development of the country in their respective spheres. In the case of the development Ministries/Departments like Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction, Irrigation, Education, Health, Planning, etc. the involvement in the development of tribal areas is more direct. These Ministries/Departments have been asked to earmark funds for the development of tribal areas by taking up new programmes and adapting on-going programmes in the tribal areas. Nine Central Ministries/Departments, viz. Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction, Education and Social Welfare, Shipping & Transport, Post & Telegraph, Energy, Civil Supplies & Cooperation, Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Labour have identified schemes and earmarked funds for tribal sub-Plan areas.

Shortage of cement

6955. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry in the country is not making any concerted efforts in increasing the production while demand is going high year after year and still resorts to price rise as and when desired;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that even Government have almost failed to start its own production units during the last few years when they are very well aware that there is almost 100 per cent premium for black marketeers; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps are contemplated to be taken in the public sector to set up new units for increased production and meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Increase in production of cement has not been possible mainly due to external constraints in regard to supply of adequate coal and power to the cement industry. Price of cement is controlled under the provisions of the Cement Control Order and the industry has been representing to the Government for allowing escalations on the cost of inputs which go into the manufacturing process.

(b) and (c). Two factories of Cement Corporation of India at Neemuch and Akaltara with an annual capacity of 4 lakh tonnes each had commenced production in 1980. Another factory of the Corporation at Yerraguntla has started production of clinker. Further Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration with Directorate General of Technical Development have been granted in respect of 26 new schemes for production of cement in the public sector for an annual capacity of over 10 million tonnes.

Consumer goods produced by M|s. Hindustan Lever

6956. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the consumer goods produced by Hindustan Lever in India at present;

(b) quantity and value of each goods produced by this company;

(c) share of this company in each of these goods produced by the organised sector; and

(d) total profits made by the company, year-wise from 1975-76 to 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) The total profits made by the company year-wise, are as under:—

(*Rs. in crores*)

Year ending 31st December	Profits before tax	Profits after tax
1976	19.64	6.89
1977	21.74	7.82
1978	25.80	9.31
1979	30.61	17.60
1980	(Not yet available)	

Statement

S. No.	Name of Consumer Goods	Quantity and Value of Goods produced during 1980.		Company's approximate share in the goods produced by organised sector (%)
		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Synthetic Detergents	83,602	Not available	48
2	Soaps	1,63,726	"	49
3	Tooth Paste	1,019	"	9
4(a)	Milk Powder	892	"	3.9
(b)	Baby Food	916	"	2.4
5(a)	Vanaspati	40,472	"	5.7
(b)	Refined Oils	10,978	"	10.1

Enhanced rateable value of DDA Flats
Enhanced rateable value of DDA Flats

6957. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has served notices for increase of rateable value w.e.f. 1st April, 1978 on the allottees of flat owners of the Delhi Development Authority built for group housing societies;

(b) whether the provision of civic amenities has no relationship with the assessment of rateable value of any property;

(c) whether such notices were served only to the allottees of D.D.A. built flats and not to private plot-holders;

(d) whether it has not resulted in discriminating weaker section, of the society from relatively affluent group by taxing at lower rate for the latter;

(e) whether the cost of the D.D.A. built flats includes administrative

interest element, maintenance charges and profit of Delhi Development Authority; and

(f) if so, why these charges are not deducted from the cost of flat for calculating rateable value of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the rateable value of a property is the standard rent calculated on the basis of 7 1/2 per annum of the aggregate amount of reasonable cost of construction and the market price of the land comprised in the premises on the date of commencement of the construction. It was for this reason that notices under Section 126 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 were issued during the year 1978-79 to the allottees of D.D.A. flats proposing to re-fix the rateable value on standard rent basis.

(b) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi levy and collection of Property Taxes has no 'quid pro quo' with the provision of civic amenities or services provided in any locality.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has stated that in other cases where the assessment had already been made on standard rent basis or on the basis of the rent realised, the issuance of such notices was not necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) According to the Corporation, for purposes of determining the rateable value of D.D.A. flats, the cost is taken as the actual cost paid to the D.D.A. by the assessees/allottees or proposed to be paid to the D.D.A. by such persons as reflected in the allotment letters, including surcharge etc., if any payable to the D.D.A.

(f) According to the Corporation for all intents and purposes the cost of a flat in the hands of its owner is the one actually paid to the D.D.A. or spent by the owner on its purchase.

Compensation to Employees of J. B. Plastic, Delhi

6958. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4273 on the 17th December, 1980 regarding compensation to employees of J.B. Plastics, Delhi and state:

(a) whether a Medical Board was set up to decide the question of further compensation to be given to that employee;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the exact amount this Board sanctioned and the mode of payment, if made so far;

(c) whether that employee has not been re-employed in the above factory so far; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure re-employment of such employees in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1093.75 paise have already been paid as temporary disablement benefit from 20-3-80 to 13-9 80. The Medical Board met on 16-12-80 and assessed loss of earning capacity as 60 per cent provisionally for a period of one year. On this basis the employee has been sanctioned permanent partial disablement benefit at the rate of Rs. 3.75 per day. This however, is effective from the date his temporary disablement benefit ceased, that is 13-9-80. The employee is being paid with effect from 14-9-80 which will continue till 15-12-81. A sum of Rs. 630/- has already been paid in cash for the period from 14 9-80 to 28-2-81. His case will be

reviewed upon expiry of the one year period.

(c) It is understood that the insured pension is no longer in the employment of M/s J.B. Plastics.

(d) There is no provision in the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 to ensure re-employment in such cases.

Deaths due to Clashes

6959. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, State-wise, who lost their lives during January 1980 to February end 1981 as a result of clashes between political parties, trade unions and student organisations and that of individual victims of fatal attacks of such groups; and

(b) the details regarding such clashes and attacks including places of occurrence, dates and number of deaths and also the parties and organisations concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to information furnished by the Government of Haryana one person lost his life as a result of clashes during period specified. The Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland and U.T. Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Mizoram and Pondicherry have not reported any death during the period as a result of clashes mentioned. The information of in respect of the other States & U.T. Administrations is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) One pro-Management worker of Bhami Prints, Faridabad, fired at some unionist worker on 19-5-1980. One Kanchan, who was hit, died in the Hospital.

Threats to Employees of C. P. Fund Commissioner Office

6960. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a handful number of staff members who do not represent any recognised body of employees in the Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner are regularly issuing threats and harassing the loyal staff members by threat of agitations thereby encouraging the staff members against discipline and devotion of duty;

(b) whether it is a fact that such activities are demoralising the officers and staff of Head quarters office and some of the officers, staff members and the union have requested the Central Commissioner for protection and suitable action against such elements;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable action to set right these miscreant staff in the interest of normal functioning of headquarters office; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Provident Fund authorities have intimated that there are at present two staff Unions in the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's office namely (i) Central Provident Fund Employees Union (Regd.) and Central Provident Fund Staff Association (Regd.). The latter submitted on 28-2-81, a charter of 12 demands indicating therein that if the demands were not settled by 15-3-1981, the Association would take recourse to agitational programme. Accordingly the Association conducted lunch hour demonstrations in the Sri Ram Centre building of the Central Office from 23-3-81 thereafter at Mayur Bhawan from 26-3-81 onward followed by a

hunger strike by the General Secretary for 48 hours w.e.f. 31-3-1981 at 9.30 AM.

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d). Necessary action as and when required under EPF Staff (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, will be taken against those who are found to have violated the Conduct Rules.

Retrofitment of Centurian Tanks

6981. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Centurian Tanks are considered obsolete, when after modifications and retrofitment with the 105 mm gun, gear box, diesel engine, transitorised gun as control and night vision device, device being produced in India for the Vijayanta Tank, and the laser range finder would make them comparably superior to in some respects over tanks now being imported;

(b) whether Ministry has carried out a cost-benefit analysis between the modernisation and retrofitment of existing Indian tanks and the import tanks offered to us taking the various proposals for such retrofitment into accounting; and

(c) if so, what are the main findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The feasibility of modernisation of Centurian tanks which were introduced in service during 1955-56 was examined in depth in 1972 when these tanks were already approaching obsolessence and it was found that the chassis and main components had already started showing signs of ageing. It was reported at that time that the cost of modernisation of Centurian tank would be much more than the cost of new tank available from East European countries. Besides the supply of spare parts for the maintenance of items not covered by modernisation was considered uncertain. Thus on cost and operational considerations, modernisation of World War II vintage Centurian tanks was not considered to be a sound proposition at that time. A subsequent proposal from M/s. Vickers of U. K. to refurbish the Centurian tanks was again examined in 1978 and this proposal was also rejected on similar grounds. The question whether Centurian tanks could be put to any profitable use by the Army is under fresh examination.

(b) and (c). Government are considering such improvements as are feasible and cost effective to improve the fighting potential and survivability in the battle-field environment of Vijayanta Tanks. Government are also considering various proposals for induction into service of a modern battle tank which could be the contemporary tank of the 1980s and 1990s. In such matters Govt. take a decision taking all factors into consideration in the best interests of the nation. It would not be in the interest of national security to disclose further details.

दिल्ली नगर निगम की आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी पर लागू होने वाले कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा श्रमिकों संबंधी अधिनियम ।

6952. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 ; कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 तथा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, दिल्ली नगर निगम की निगम बोध घाट स्थित आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी के परिसर पर भी लागू होते हैं जहां आयुर्वेदिक औषधी तैयार की जाती है ?

श्रम संराज्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : यह सूचित किया गया है कि तीनों अधिनियम प्रतिष्ठान को लागू हैं।

Promotion to I.P.S. Officers

6963. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.P.S. Officers of 1964 seniority are due for promotion in the Central Organisations and Undertakings but cannot be so promoted unless their names are brought on an approved panel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Home Ministry has not been able to finalise the panel so far; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Cases of all IPS Officers of 1964 batch, excepting two, have already been considered by the Central Police Establishment Board and assessed their suitability for holding DIG level posts under the Government of India. The cases of the remaining two promotee officers, who were assigned 1964 year of allotment recently will also be considered shortly.

Supreme Court judgment regarding maintenance payment to dismissed employees

6964. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent judgment of the Supreme Court about payment of some money for maintenance of dismissed employees (I.B. Officers case February 13, 1981), Governmnet have issued any instructions to its Departments, Companies and Societies to take steps in this direction and ensure that this humanitarian and just provision is made to benefit the victims with immediate effect; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The pronouncement of the Supreme Court, referred to in the Question is only an order of interim nature in a particular case and is subject to final decision on the case. The order does not lay down any principles of general application and hence the question of issuing instructions in pursuance of the pronouncement does not arise.

Weightage Policy in BHEL

6965. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that weightage policy is not being followed uniformally in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.; and

(b) if so, why remedial action could not be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) By weightage policy, the Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to policy of according weightage to experience prior to joining BHEL for purposes of promotion in the company. Such a weightage policy has been drawn up and is followed as per guidelines issued on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Siemens collaboration with Public and Private Sectors

6966. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Siemens A.G., the giant Munic-based (West German) electri-

cal concern had and has collaboration agreements in India with private or public sectors, or with both;

(b) if so, what are the particulars thereof;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by Financial Express, New Delhi, dated 19th February, 1981 under the caption "Siemens AG faces bribery charges in foreign contracts"; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement showing details of approvals issued to Indian parties during the period from 1974 to 1980 for entering into collaboration arrangements with M/s. Siemens AG. (FRG) is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report does not make any reference to India.

Statement

Details of approvals issued to Indian parties during the period from 1974 to 1980 *for entering into collaboration arrangements with M/s. Siemens AG (FRG)*

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Nature of Collaboration
1	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi.	(a) High Speed Industrial Drive Turbines.	Technical
		(b) Industrial drives systems and thyrister covertors.	Do.
		(c) Thyristor Devices and Power Diodes.	Do.
2	Siemens India Ltd., on subsidiary of Siemens AG (FRG) 134 A. Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay.	(a) AC Synchronous Machines and DC Machines.	Do.
		(b) X-ray equipment	Do.
		(c) Motors, Switchgears and Switch boards.	Do.
		(d) Electronic Measure and Convertors for temperature speed etc.	Do.
3	Bharat Bijlee Limited, Electric Mansion, 6th floor, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay 400 025.	Electric Motors	Do.
4	Cable Corporation of India Ltd. Laxmi Building, 6, Shoorji Vallabhdas Marg, Bombay-400 038.	Cross Linked Polethylene Cables of 11 XV and above.	Do.
5	Khandelwal Hermann Electronics, Ltd., Bombay.	Silicon Diodes, Thyristors, etc.	Do.
6	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Redg. Office "Trade Centre" 29/4, Race Course Road, Bangalore 560 001.	X-Ray tubes and shields	Do.
7	Hilversum Electronics (P) Ltd. 8/6, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34.	Ferrite Pot Cores, Memory Cores, etc.	Financial

...n of property tax in resettlement areas

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for fixation of property tax on self-occupied property in the Resettlement areas of Delhi;

(b) whether the rate of property tax from year to year on the basis of cost of construction or the year of construction of the building; and

(c) if so, what was the approved rate of construction (for Calculation of Rateable Value) for the years 1973 to 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that no property tax is levied in Resettlement Colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority for rehabilitating Slum Dwellers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Deputation of class I Officers from armed forces with BSF and ITBP

6968. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I officers who are on deputation to the Border Security Force and Indian Tibetan Border Police from the Armed Forces as on 31st March, 1981 along with the period for which they have been on deputation with the Border Security Force and Indian Tibetan Border Police;

(b) the reasons for which the officers on deputation are allowed to dominate on those para-military forces, when sufficiently qualified personnel are available with those forces;

(c) how soon this practice of the dominance of these forces by the deputationists would be brought to an end; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the dominance of the deputationists is intended ultimately to lead to the absorption of these forces into the Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) (i) I.T.B.P.—nil.

(ii) B.S.F.—18 from the Army and 7 from the Indian Air Force for following periods:—

1 for more than 4 years 10 between two years to 4 years and 14 less than two years.

(b) Since percentage of the deputationists from the Army is negligible the question of their dominance does not arise. However, deputation of I.A.F. officers to Air Wing of the B.S.F. is inevitable.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Participation of States in Republic Day Parade

6969. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Governments of States and Union Territories are obliged to participate in the Republic Day Parade in the capital;

(b) whether Governments of West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala boycotted the function this year;

(c) if so, what are Centre's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to prevent such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Kerala and West Bengal did participate in the Republic Day Celebrations by sending folk dance troupes. Tribal representatives were deputed from all these States.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Allotment of residential accommodation by Central Provident Fund Commissioner in Delhi

6970. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accommodation higher than the entitled type were given to some employees of the Provident Fund Offices in Delhi by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) whether it is a fact that Standard Rent as per SR. 45 is not being charged from them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that orders issued for recovering the Standard Rent as per rules have not been implemented; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as under:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The standard rent in respect of all type of quarters in the Bhavishya Nidi Enclave has since been fixed provisionally. The employees who have been allotted higher type of accommodation are being charged @ 10 per cent of the minimum of the scale of pay of the group entitled to the relevant type of quarters allotted. The rate at which recovery should be made from such allottees is under examination.

Ration allowance to Manipur Police Personnel

6971. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present rate of ration allowance of the Manipur Police personnel; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to increase the ration allowance to bring it at par with Border Security Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as collected.

Benefit of encashment of earned leave to police personnel in Manipur

6972. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Government have introduced the benefit of

encashment of earned leave in case of Police Personnel; and

(b) if not, whether the State Government have any proposal to introduce such benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as collected.

Washing allowance to Police Personnel of Manipur

6973. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates of washing allowance of the Police Personnel in Manipur;

(b) whether Government consider it inadequate in the present context; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to increase the present rates of washing allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

Re. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vikram Mahajan.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have been informed about that.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप एक बार सुन लें । एक सेन्टेन्स से ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा । सारे उत्तर प्रदेश की अदालतें बन्द पड़ी हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow it.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Can I change the rules? Mr. Kashyap, can I change the rules?

क्या मैं रूल्ज को चेंज कर सकता हूं ?

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस बारे में कालिंग एटेन्शन तो करवा दिया है ।

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए । मैंने कालिंग एटेन्शन करवा दिया है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कुछ भी सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं । मैंने श्री तिवारी को इजाजत दी है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Why both of you are speaking? Prof. K. K. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Political workers are being murdered in Kerala.

We had given a call attention on this. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What?

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: This is Calling Attention. I shall decide. Not allowed no. Nothing doing.

This will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow. Prof. Tewary, I cannot allow you. Rules do not permit.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not listen to me? Rules do not permit. You cannot discuss it here.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention is under my consideration and it is not to be discussed on the floor of this House.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): An officer of the Indian Administrative Service has been killed in a bomb blast in Assam. I have given an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER: No. The Adjournment Motion is disallowed.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, whatever it may be. Adjournment Motion cannot be allowed. Shri Harikesh Bahadur, I cannot allow.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. That is not to be discussed on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2305/91]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF DEPARTMENT OF SPACE FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Space for 1981-82. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2306/81)

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES AND PERFORMANCE BUDGET OF THE EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 2307/81).

**Not recorded.

DELHI SALES TAX RUIES, 1981 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):-

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(50)|76-Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette of dated the 31st March, 1981 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2308|81).

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 231(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of exemption from the whole of export duty leviable on soyabeen extraction meal upto 31st March, 1982.

(ii) GSR 232(E) and 233(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the validity of notification Nos. 4—Customs dated 4-1-1979 and 53—Customs dated 1-3-1981 upto 31st March, 1982 so as to make available soda ash to the consumer industries at reasonable prices.

(iii) GSR 234(E) to 236(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Ultra Low Volume Fog Generators and spares therefor, Primiphos Methyl 25 per cent wdp and primiphos Mathyl 50 per cent EC when imported into India for the use exclusively in the National Malaria Eradication Programme, from basic customs duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the additional duty and auxiliary duty leviable thereon upto 31st March, 1984 and extension of validity of notification Number 80-Customs dated 31st March, 1979 upto 31st March, 1984.

(iv) GSR 237(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the validity of notification number 150-Customs dated 2nd August 1976 upto 31st March 1982 so as to make Coper Concentrate available at reasonable prices.

(v) GSR 238(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the validity of Notification number 65-Customs dated the 1st April, 1980 upto 31st March, 1982 so as to enable the National Dairy Development Board to formulate a project for the development of integrated oil seeds and vegetable cooperative production and marketing system.

(vi) GSR 239(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the validity of notification number 4-Customs dated the 19th January, 1980 upto 31st March, 1982 so as to meet shortage of liquified Petroleum Gas (including Propane and Butane) in the country and with a view to making it available at reasonable prices.

(vii) GSR 240(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendments to Notification Nos 5-Customs dated the 4th January, 1978, 86-Customs dated the 25th April, 1978, 14-Customs dated the 18th January, 1979 and 212-Customs dated the 1st November, 1980.

(viii) GSR 251(E) published in Gazette of of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 205-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 adding special raw materials and halt wroughts etc., to Notification No. 206-Customs dated 2nd August, 1976 so as to exempt these articles from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

(ix) GSR 252(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 196-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to restrict the scope of the exemption to unfinished armoured plates and also extending the validity of notification upto 31st March, 1983.

(x) G.S.R. 253(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the validity of notification number 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 upto 31st March, 1982 so as to make available melting scrap to mini steel plants at reasonable prices.

(xi) G.S.R. 254(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory Memorandum regarding extension of validity of notification number 179-Customs dated 22nd August, 1979 upto 31st March, 1982 so as to make available sponge iron to mini steel plants at reasonable prices. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2309/81).

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 241(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the existing concessions in excise duties on copper and copper manufactures covered by sub-items (1), 1(a), (1) (b), and (2) of item 26A of the Central Excise Tariff, upto 30th September, 1981.

(ii) G.S.R. 243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to notification Nos. 53/80-CE, 54/80-CE and 55/80-CE dated the 13th May, 1930 so as to extend the period of the excise duty concessions thereunder to steel ingots and iron or steel products mentioned in the notifications, upto and including 31st March, 1982 so as to encourage production and use of indigenous sponge iron in the manufacture of steel ingots and iron or steel products.

(iii) GSR 269(E) and 270(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Transformers of rating of 150 K.V.A. and above falling under item No. 68 and Electric motors of 5 KW and above, falling under item 30 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of five percent ad valorem and as is equivalent to one and a quarter per cent ad valorem respectively.

(iv) G.S.R. 271(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification number 20/79-CE and 21/79-CE dated the 2nd February, 1979. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2310/81).

12.04 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 7th April, 1981 from Additional S.P., North Baraset District 24 Parganas, West Bengal to-day:—

"I have the honour to inform that today (7/4/81) Shri Ashoke Sen, Lok Sabha Member participated in law violation movement organised by Congress (I) a Baraset and was arrested U/S 151 Cr. P.C. He was produced before Sub-Divisional Executive Magistrate, Basaset and was discharged forthwith by Sub-Divisional Executive Magistrate, Baraset".

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHT AND THIRTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Eight Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Valuation of Immovable Properties.

(2) Thirteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Export of Defence Stores and Modernisation of Processes of Production in a Factory.

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATE COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHAI RAMA RAO (Rajahumundry): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)—Credit Facilities to Weaker Sections of Society and for Development of Backward Areas.

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKING

FIFTEEN REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Air India-Commercial and Staff Matters (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation).

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF AGITATION BY TOBACCO GROWERS IN MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA DEMANDING REMUNERATION PRICES.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The situation arising out of agitation by tobacco growers in Maharashtra and Karnataka demanding remunerative prices for tobacco and for elimination of malpractices by middlemen.

Sir, you had kept it suspended because the Minister of Agriculture was out of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Now they say that this is the baby of the Commerce Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As a result, the Minister of Commerce has also gone out of India.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, we can wait; he will be back tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is with deep grief at the loss of lives resulting from the agitation of Beedi Tobacco farmers in Nippani that I rise to make this statement regarding the situation arising out of the agitation by the Beedi Tobacco growers in Maharashtra and Karnataka damanding remunerative prices for Beedi Tobacco and for elimination of malpractices by middlemen.

The Conference of Beedi Tobacco growers of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat held at Nippani on the 24th Feb. 1981 resolved to request the Central Government to start monopoly procurement of Beedi Tobacco or atleast declare minimum support prices of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per Kg. quality-wise. This was subsequently followed by another communication in the first week of March, 1981 addressed to the Agriculture Minister that the Action Committee had decided to start "Rastha Roko Andolan" at National Highway No. 4 from 14th March, 1981 and if desired, they would come to Delhi for negotiations before 11th of that month. It is understood that an agitation was launched by the tobacco growers in Belgaum district from 14th March, 1981.

Price support operations by the Government cannot be seen in isolation. They have to be linked up with measures taken or proposed to be taken so as to prevent situations of glut in future which might necessitate adhoc measures. The regulation of production is also essential in order that there is a balance between demand for the commodity with in markets and the total production.

Under the Tobacco Board Act, at present Government is empowered to regulate production only in respect of Virginia Tobacco. Accordingly, Government is vested with the responsibility of ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers, keeping in view the demand for virginia tobacco in India and abroad. Exercising this power, the Tobacco Board had, in Andhra Pradesh, regulated the area under cultivation of virginia tobacco this year and the result has been extremely encouraging inasmuch as out of the anticipated production of 100 thousand tonnes of virginia tobacco, bulk of the marketing is already over at prices above the minimum support price and even higher than the price obtained last year. No such power for regulating production of Beedi Tobacco has yet been vested in the Central Government.

One of the essential reasons for the unfortunate state of affairs in regard to production of Beedi Tobacco is that the total production is not in consonance with the demand for the same. If there is parity between demand and supply of beedi tobacco, the market can generally be expected to operate normally with some kind of an assurance for a reasonable price for the growers. In the years of over production, the prices tend to depress significantly to the detriment of the growers. It may be noted here that barring a small volume of exports, beedi tobacco is essentially consumed within the country.

The average production of beedi tobacco in the country is of the order of between 100 to 150 thousands tonnes, of which approximately 80 per cent is grown in Gujarat and the balance in Karnataka and Maharashtra. According to the projections

(Shri Khursheed Alam Khan)

made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the total estimated demand of beedi tobacco, for internal market as well as exports, during 1982-83 will be 133 thousand tonnes while there will be only marginal increase in subsequent years till 1988-89 when the demand would be 137 thousand tonnes. It is against this background that the need for an amendment of the Tobacco Board Act conferring powers for regulation of areas under beedi tobacco has to be viewed and a decision taken by Government.

There is no information available pointing out that there is at present a glut in the Beedi Tobacco market. For an item like beedi tobacco which is essentially meant for domestic consumption spread throughout the country and which does not have a large export market, it would not be practicable to have a monopoly procurement scheme. For fixing minimum remunerative prices, Government takes into consideration the report of the Argicultural Prices Commission. For Virginia Tobacco, minimum support prices have been fixed by Government in the light of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission. For beedi tobacco, Agricultural Prices Commission has not been asked to make any study. Government would like to take a decision on the question of amending the Tobacco Act for regulation of the area under cultivation for beedi tobacco, before taking further decisions on minimum support prices. The question, however, whether any limited quantity of beedi tobacco could be purchased, as was done in 1978 by NAFED, will be looked into and a decision taken shortly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the attention of the Minister, of the Government and of the House has been called to this burning problem in Nippani and other parts of Karnataka and Maharashtra, it could be done only after 10,000 farmers had to face police-firing-unfortunately, as you have said in your statement, some farmers had to die. And the agitations are continuing.

The subject matter of this Call-Attention Motion is not the law and order situation in the States, but it is really the economic factors and the economic demands and, therefore, I would like to concentrate on those, and in the light of the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, I would like to make certain queries.

The nature of the Call-Attention Notice is rather complex. It involves both the agricultural aspects as well as the commerce aspects. I am happy that both the Ministers are present; I am happy that they are sitting side by side, so that there will be coordination...

MR. SPEAKER: Not only that, on one bench.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are on the same bench because they happen to be in the same Government.

Sir, as far as the agitation is concerned, it is an agitation for remunerative prices for beedi tobacco. That is the root of the problem. The agitation and whatever has happened afterwards are only consequences. So it is necessary that we go to the root of the problem.

The most crucial aspect in this entire problem is the Tobacco Board which has been set up under the Indian Tobacco Board Act, 1975. Unfortunnately or fortunately there are certain aspects and jurisdiction of this Tobacco Board which are overlapping with certain aspects of the Agricultural Prices Commission. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of that. To

some extent he has already taken note of that in the statement and he has given a hint that certain amendments are already needed and I hope that those amendments will be made.

According to this 1975 Indian Tobacco Board Act, the various objectives of this Act have been:(1) to regulate the production of tobacco, (2) promote grading at the farmer's level, (3) have constant watch on the price movements (not passively watch), (4) ensure fair and remunerative prices to the growers, (5) develop markets for the tobacco in India and abroad and lastly, to undertake research activities that would develop leaf tobacco industry.

Why has this Indian Tobacco Board Act of 1975 failed to a very great extent? It is because there are certain loopholes in this law and I hope the hon. Minister will have a second look at this Act. and he will try to propose certain amendments.

You will probably be shoked and surprised to know that Sections 10 and 11 of the Act provide that all functionaries in the tobacco industry including growers and exporters should get themselves registered with the Board. There is a clear and mandatory provision that all functionaries including growers and exporters have to bc registered in terms of the provisions of the Act. But strangely enough, the domestic cigarette manufacturers are excluded from this restriction. Domestic cigarette manufacturers are totally excluded from this restriction. And a still stranger paradox is that, not only they have beeen excluded from these restrictions but they have been given representation on the Board. They can participate in the policy framing. They can take policy decisions. But, as far as restrictions are concerned, they are not responsible at all. Heads I win and tails you lose—that is the aspect as far as this law is concerned and because of this lacuna and loophole in the law will find that a number of difficulties are created in the implementation of this Act.

As far as the composition of the Board is concerned, it is still more interesting. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to re-examine this problem in depth and try to reconstitute the Board. As far as this Board is concerned, in this Board—that is the Tobacco Board, out of 22 Members including the Chairman, only 4 are representatives of the agricultural growers. Only 4 representatives. And manufacturers of cigarettes are excluded from the registration but they have received representation on the Board. They can participate in the policy formulation. I would suggest that out of the 22 Members of the Board, two-thirds should be representatives of growers and unless that is done, the will and aspirations of the growers and agriculturists will never get reflected into this Indian Tobacco Board at all. Now, that is one of the shortcomings of the Tobacco Board and I hope that the hon. Minister will consider this problem in depth.

As far as prices are concerned, the Act in Sec. A 2 (d) provides for fixation of minimum gradation and grade-wise prices for the purpose of exports. But it is completely silent about the fixation of grade-wise minimum prices for the farmer grades. Why is this paradox, Sir? You are an agricultural expert. Through you I would like to ask that question because that will gain certain weight. I would like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, have other questions been bypassed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir. But I wanted to stress this question more. Therefore, I referred to you.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Don't worry. I am going to refer to you still further. In the context of the Conference at Kolhapur, the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation may be asked to purchase the biri tobacco so that the monopoly and big traders and businessmen can be completely ended. He has thrown a hint that he is willing to do that. But, I would request the hon. Minister to take the initiative and see that the NAFED is given the necessary responsibility so that the monopolies are completely eliminated.

Sir, the monopoly procurement has been demanded by the growers themselves and you have given this explanation that, for one type of tobacco, it might be possible but, for the biri tobacco, it will not be possible. Those who are experts in this particular field have come to the conclusion that you need not have this type of discrimination at all. Even the biri tobacco can be brought under the monopoly procurement and so, I would like to have a categorical answer whether Government will be willing to examine this problem in depth and come to a definite solution.

As far as the fixation of minimum prices is concerned, suggestions have been made by the growers organisasations that for the first grade, it should be Rs. 15 per k.g., for the second grade, it should be Rs. 12 per k.g. and for the third grade, it should be Rs. 10 per k.g.

I would like to know whether you would be prepared to consider these suggestions that have been made by the organisations of the growers. I would very much like that Government should consider the problem of constructing their own warehouses and see that these facilities are made available. Not only that. You should also make it compulsory that the merchants and the businessmen must purchase from the Governmnet Sales Godowns. If that is done, perhaps, the malpractices by the middlemen can be eliminated.

The malpractices by the middlemen is one of the aspects of my call attention notice. Therefore, I have specifically referred to this particular problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you read it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have carefully gone through the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister. On very few occasions, we are able to get the statement in time. Fortunately, this is one such occasion when I was able to get at 11 O'Clock the statement from the hon. Minister. I must congratulate the Minister. In this session, at no occasion has it happened that before we come to the House, we get a copy of it. Fortunately, I have got a copy of the statement. From this, I have been able to see what it says as far as production is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Should I give you another copy?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No. As far as production is concerned, he has said that the difficulty would be created if there is over-production of biri tobacco.

Sir, if excess production is there—that is the plea that you are taking for bringing in biri tobacco under the monopoly procurement and also bringing it within the jurisdiction of Agricultural Prices Commission and also the Tobacco Board—I would like to make a concrete suggestion. I would like to have a good response from Government. I cannot make suggestions because this is a Call Attention; I must only ask questions. Therefore, the question is: what would be your response to my suggestion that wherever there is an excess of production, will the Government purchase the excess tobacco and use it for producing nicontine and fertilizers?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It should be stored.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the use of storing it? Their contention is that if it is stored up, in that case, the prices will go down. That is one of the reasons. My constructive proposal is this. I want to get a constructvie response from the hon. Minister because I know that the hon. Minister is a man of constructive policy and constructive spirit. I am sure that he is capable of responding to the constructive proposals and suggestions. Therefore, what I would like to know this: If there is excess of production of beedi tobacco, may I know whether the Government will utilise the same for producing Nicotine and Fertilizers?

Then, Sir, at present there is no representation for the grower on the Market Committee. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would like to give adequate representation to the growers on the Market Committee. The cost of production is a very important factor and it has got to be properly assessed.

I would suggest that the Index of Prices for both industrial and agricultural products may be tagged together so that the purchasing capacity of the farmers is maintained equitably. This is a very concrete and positive suggestion which I am making. I am of the opinion that the same norms which the Government utilises while fixing up the prices of Industrial Products could equally be utilised for fixng up the prices of agricultural produce, including beedi tobacco. That is a concrete question which I would like to put to him.

Here, Sir, I would like to refer, with your permission, to one thing; there is nothing unparliamentary. Sir, we had the privilege of inviting you to inaugurate the Bharat, Krishak Samaj 20th Convention at Kolhapur and there you made a speech. I am referring to the Speaker, not to you, Mr. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman of the Bharat Krishak Samaj was speaking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Speaker is the Speaker throughout the country, Sir.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: He was Chairman of Krishak Samaj.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): You really spoke there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You seldom speak here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And when you spoke there, you tried to criticise the present structure of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Sir, you specifically made a concrete suggestion that the entire Agricultural Prices Commission must be reconstituted with better representation to the agriculturists. That is what hon. Speaker has suggested. So, I would like to ask this question through his mouth. May I know whether you would accept this suggestion which has been made by the hon. Speaker in that famous convention at Kolhapur? Not only that. As far as the growers are concerned and as far as the small traders are concerned,...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Please leave something to us also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will leave Sugar for him, Sir!

There must be liberalisation of credit. And here, I would like to give one important quotation dated 29th March, 1980. Mr. Sambasiva Rao had announced on the 29th March, 1980 that 'there was very good demand for tobacco from overseas' buyers, but stocks were not offered, for want of credit accommodation from commercial banks'. Mr. Rao had suggested that 'a credit of Rs. 100 crores should be given every season, instead of Rs. 40 crores as at present'. The Reserve Bank has not sent any directive in this respect. What is the thinking of the Government? Is the thinking of the Government in tune with the thinking of the hon. Speaker? Be-

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

cause, hon. Speaker, at this Kolhapur Conference very categorically said that as far as the industrial houses are concerned, the Reserve Bank has been very liberal and the banks have been very liberal, in extending credit facilities. But, when it comes to the agriculturists and the small farmers (particularly marginal farmers and small farmers) these credit facilities are not easily made available. Therefore I would like to know whether the Government will see that these credit-worthiness norms are changed. If the Reserve Bank's credit facilities are made available, in that case, even export would be possible. I would like to point out to you that the problem of the beedi workers is closely related to the problem of the tobacco growers. And I am very happy to know that the workers and the agriculturists have forced a united front in Nipani and other parts of Karnataka. If the grower is able to get better price for the agricultural produce, it can percolate down to the agricultural labour. But beedi workers today are not able to get even the minimum wage. As far as these beedi workers are concerned, large sections of them are women. They are not able to get minimum wage. They are not able to get maternity benefits. They could not get many other facilities including credit facilities. So, they decided to have a satyagraha and they had to face a lathicharge. I do not want to bring in here the details of it because that is a law and order problem and you cannot answer that.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : लोगों को मारा जा रहा है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When you become a Minister, you can reply to that.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सवाल तो गोली से मारे जाने वालों का है । चाहे जहां कहीं मारे जाएं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the profit of the beedi manufacturers per day is Rs. 35 lakhs and the Government gets an excise of Rs. 150 crores annually. In spite of this huge income, the beedi workers are not able to get a minimum wage, particularly the women are subjected to a great harassment. I hope the hon. Minister will take all the aspects into the account and some problems which are related the agricultural aspects, some problems which are related to the commerce aspect, both of them will be taken note of by the respective Ministers and I hope and trust that as indicated by himself, if necessary, certain amendments will be introduced in the Indian Tobacco Trade Act. I can assure you that wherever the kisans, the agriculturists and the common people are concerned and if they are able to gain by constitutional amendment—though the opposition is opposed to the Constitutional amendment, but do not take it for granted that we are opposed to this amendment also—whichever amendments are brought forward in favour of the common people, the Opposition will go all out for supporting them so that the interests of the agricultural workers will be safeguarded. I would like to know whether such amendments will be coming forward. I want a specific reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I know his high order of intellect and I really cannot match with his intellect, but still I would like to explain my view point and the view point of the Government. As I have stated in my statement, if necessary, the Tobacco Act will be looked into very carefully and whatever is necessary regarding the amendments will be considered and necessary action will be taken. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that there was already a Study Group which had been appoint-

ed to look into all aspects of this problem and they have already submitted a very comprehensive report containing about 165 recommendations which cover most of these aspects which the hon. Member has mentioned. Surely we would look into them and at the moment the report is under process and as soon as the processing is over, it would be possible for us to take a decision regarding some of the important recommendations of this Study Group.

Here in this particular Act, I would like to mention that the main thrust is about the Virginia tobacco and the hon. Member has referred to Sections 10 and 11 of the Act. I would also like to submit very humbly to the hon. Member that these Sections also pertain to the Virginia Tobacco in particular. Regarding some of the suggestions of the hon. Member, there also I would submit that they would be considered in so far as the Virginia tobacco is concerned and not the other tobacco.

As regards the overlapping between the functions of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Tobacco Board, I assure the hon. Member and this August House that this will not be allowed and there will be no overlapping.

Regarding the representation of the growers, I think it is a valuable suggestion from the hon. Member and it would certainly be taken into consideration.

Now, regarding the reorganisation of the Agricultural Prices Commission I suppose that my hon. colleague sitting here will make a note of it and certainly he will keep it in view.

Regarding registration also, it is basically about the Virginia tobacco, but when these recommendations of the Study Group are taken for consideration, I hope this will also be considered very seriously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How is it that they are kept out of registration, but they are allowed to remain on the Board and frame policy?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: This aspect will also certinly be considered. But I would submit very humbly that tobacco is not the only item. There is the chewing tobacco, the snuffing tobacco, as also the hooka tobacco which is particularly grown in my district. Taking all these tobaccos together, the dimensions of the problem will be so big and the financial implications colossal. Therefore, all this needs a study in depth and only then some conclusion can be arrived at.

With regard to the cost of production, I would like to share the information that I have, with the hon. Members. According to our information, the cost of production of beedi tobacco is Rs. 4.50 per kg., while the price that has been asked is Rs 10 and Rs. 15 per kg. From this it is obvious that such a high price cannot be afforded because beedi is used and smoked by the people from the weaker section of the society and common people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The cost is Rs. 1800 per acre.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I have only mentioned the cost of a kilogram. I can check up about the cost per acre also.

As regards the recommendations of the Committee which met on the 24th of February, 1981, the suggestions that were made, were that the Government should take over the monopoly procurement of tobacco. Taking over monopoly procurement means provision of lot of infrastructure besides the financial implications. There should be adequate storage capacity; there should be available at least more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 crores for this purpose only. And then if monopoly procurement is resorted to in respect of beedi tobacco, how can we leave out the hooka tobacco, chewing tobacco or the snuffing tobacco.

(ShriKhursheed Alam Khan)

12.38 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

As regards the prices of tobacco, the latest information that we have indicates that the prices have not fallen and there is no distress sale of tobacco. Therefore, there was no need for any agency to intervene in the purchase of tobacco. For instance, the cost of production of Virginia tobacco is only Rs. 7.50 per kg., and the minimum support price that has been fixed is Rs. 8.25 per kg. Therefore, when the production price of the beedi tobacco is Rs. 4.50 per kg., how we could fix the procurement price at Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per kg. because that will really be an unrealistic approach to the whole problem... (*Interruptions*). I am placing the facts as I know them or as these have been made available to us.

Regarding representation of the growers in the marketing committee, in all these major tobacco growing States, the marketing committees are there and the State Governments have really to take more interest in this. We would also draw the attention of the State Governments that they should provide more representation in the marketing committees to the Tobacco growers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In your Statement on page 2, you have said that if there is no parity between demand and supply, then the remunerative prices or fair prices cannot be given. And you have said that overproduction is a great problem sometimes. I have made a very concrete suggestion and have asked for your reaction whether you are prepared to utilise over-production for nicotine and fertiliser.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, this is a question which has to be looked into carefully by the experts as to whether Tobacco could be used as a substitute particularly for the manure which is used these days for the various crops. This is a very important thing and about which it is difficult for me to give a definite answer at this moment.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, it was on 24th of February, as the statement mentions, that Tobacco growers of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat met and passed certain resolutions and made certain demands. Out of their demands only one has been referred to in the entire Statement. According to my knowledge there are 9-10 important demands made at the convention whcih I would like to inform the Hon. Minister some time later. It was after about 15 days in the first week of March, the Agricultural Minister was requested to consider their problem. They also made a request, as far as the Statement goes, that they are ready to come to Delhi and discuss and negotiate. I do not know why the reuest was not agreed to. They also informed the Government that they would be starting a non-violent agitation from 14th of February. As no response was given to the demand, or the request which they made they started the agitation on 14th; and from 14th to 6th of March the agitation was totally disciplined and non-violent as the Police Report also shows.

My respectful submission is that Government should have taken notice of the farmers' demand to sustain their faith that it was not necessary to give up non-violent means to attract the attention of the Government to the demands of the agitators.

I have gone through the Statement. But it seems that the real problem of the Tobacco growers has not been reflected in the Statement. The present agitation, which covers the Neppani belt on both sides of Karnataka and Maharashtra border comprises of 45 villages and about 25—30 thousand Tobacco growers are concerned with this particular problem. When this is the number of the

Tobacco growers who are concerned with this particular problem, I respectfully submit that had we given our attention to this problem earlier, the tragedy of the 6th could have been avoided. But apart from that we need not go in details of that aspect because the Calling Attention is restricted only to the economic matter of this particular issue.

The Hon. Minister has given certain figures. But with due respect, I am unable to agree with him because I have here a Statement of Mr. Sharad Joshi, who is President of this Sangathan, given on 31st March, 1981 wherein he said:

> "The cost of production of Tobacco is Rs. 11.40 per Kg., but the price the farmers get ranges between Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 per Kg."

This is the latest figure published through a Statement of 30th March and which is reported in *Hindustan Times*. Therefore, we have to consider this problem. Not only this. May I ask the Hon. Minister through you, Sir, as to whether he knows that the fate of these 25—30 thousand Tobacco growers is controlled by 56 traders? And what do they do? They manipulate things to keep the prices low; and they play tricks, to rob the farmers of their dues. What steps does Government intend to take in this matter, when 56 traders control 30,000 tobacco growers in this part of this country; and with all tricks of the trade, these Tobacco growers are being looted? This aspect has been lost sight of, as I don't find a single word having been mentioned with reference to this.

This is not a new problem. In the year 1979, I find that the Mukherjee Committee was appointed—when Mr. Hitendra Desai was the Commerce Minister. They have made detailed statements, and detailed recommendations. I would ask the hon. Minister as to whether any of the recommendations made by the Mukherjee Committee have been implemented. Where is that particular report? Has the report gone into cold storage?

The first problem, as I have understood it, is that the Tobacco growers are not only not getting a fair price for their produce, but they are also not getting the price within a reasonable time. I have some information which was supplied to me to-day, that some traders at Nippani buy tobacco from the farmers; they normally postpone payment for 6 to 8 months. And in some cases, payments are not made for 2 to 3 years. What steps can you take?

This is not all. The tobacco farmer becomes helpless. He has to give the produce to the same trader even if he does not get payment in time. He thinks that if the produce is not given for the next year, he will not get payment for the previous year. So, he delivers the produce. This vicious circle continues. There are hundreds of cases. I can give names. What steps are you going to take in this direction?

One of the Tobacco growers has asked a question. It is in paper before me; and I feel that the question posed is very relevant. I would request the hon. Minister to consider it very seriously. He says—I quote:

> "Why the Tobacco Board which had assumed the powers to punish farmers for raising tobacco without permission could not raise its little finger against the traders, who would neither pay a fair price nor effect of releasing the market from the stronghold of monopoly interests. Could it not at least regulate them?"

What is the answer of the hon. Minister to this query—which has been made by one of our Tobacco farmers?

Against this background, I would like to make 7 or 8 suggestions. I would also ask, as Mr. Dandavate did, as to what is the response of Government to the suggestions which

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

have come from Mr. Joshi and his Sanghathan. The first particular demand that they have made is for fixing the support price for tobacco. With reference to this support price, I tried to contact the Government of Maharashtra to find out as to what is the support price fixed, as far as Maharashtra is concerned. Just now, I have received a telegram from the Chief Secretary, Maharashtra.

He says:

> "No support prices have been fixed so far by the State Government as Agricultural Prices Commission, New Delhi have never called for data on cost of cultivation of tobacco crop."

I have received this at about 12.15. That is how we are functioning, and the farmers are being slaughtered, and they are losing their lives. What is Government going to do?

The second demand made at the Nippani Conference on 24th February was that the Government should direct NAFED and the Tobacco Board to see that the prices did not fall below that particular support price. This was the second demand that was made or the resolution that was passed. They also said that Government should take immediate steps for organising marketing of *bidi* tobacco. The present system of tobacco trade at the buyers' platforms is doing incalculable damage to the farmers because buyers underestimate the quality of tobacco and pay the lower price to farmers. I would like to ask through you from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider introducing regulated markets with auction halls and godown for tobacco and sale and purchase of all tobacco should take place in the regulated market in additional to what Prof. Madhu Dandavate had suggested. The other suggestion which I would like to make is that in such regulated markets—in order that the Tobacco growers should get a good, reasonable and fair price—grading should be done in those particular halls as per the farmers' grades so that it should be accepted by the experts, and quality tag should be fixed to each bundle of tobacco and then they should go to the market. That is also one of the demands. I am sorry to mention that, when so many demands have been made I find in the statement only one demand has been mentioned. After fixation of the minimum price for each grade of tobacco, they have suggested that the bundle should be put in the auction in the regulated markets for sale, and there should be a minimum price for tobacco. I underline it and I would like to emphasise this that if there is no buyer for the purchase of tobacco at the minimum price so fixed with the tobacco tag, then there should be some Government agencies to buy tobacco at the minimum price. That is also one of the suggestions which they have made through the resolution.

My esteemed colleague, Prof. Dandavate made certain suggestions about the Act. I want to make two or three suggestions about the Tobacco Board. Clear cut provisions in the Tobacco Board Act should be made to the effect that the price certificates or a clearance for the export should be given by the Tobacco Board after ascertaining that the dues payable to the farmers are cleared. This will compel the exporters to give a fair price. The Tobacco Board which has come into existence mainly to help the farmers does not provide adequate representation of farmers. The point had been made by Prof. Dandavate and I will not repeat that. But I may only add that in the other organisations like STC etc. provisions of representations of farmers should be made so that they can voice their grievances, and that Board should be a weighty Board of this particular farmers of the Tobacco grows.

These are various suggestions which have been made by this particular Sangathan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask will the Government accept those suggestions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government would accept those suggestions. I do not want a reply that these suggestions are for action and that they will be under consideraion. They had been made long back. Some of them had been referred to the Mukherjee Committee. Two years have passed and no action has been taken. I would, therefore, like to know what immediate steps the Government propose to take in all the matters which I had referred to in my submissions.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I am grateful to the hon. Member for making suggestions. In the first instance, I would like to explain that I have all those demands with me that were passed in the meeting held on 24th, but I did not read them out in order to save the time of the House. As regards the price of the *bidi* tobacco, I have the latest information also, and according to my information, the price is Rs. 10 per kg. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Member to please check it up again. As far as I am concerned, I will also check it up on my side and then we will reconcile our findings later on.

As regards the marketing committees, I support these marketing committees, as I have already stated, should be more active and should take more interest in the welfare of the Tobacco growers, and they should be able to really do a great service, if they discharge their duties and responsibilities in a proper manner.

As I said, regarding monopoly procurement or the excess procurement of *bidi* tobacco or chewing tobacco or *hookah* tobacco, all this can be possible when the Government or the Tobacco Board has also the responsibility to regulate the acreage or the area under tobacco based on the requirement or estimated project for the requirement just as is done in the case of Virginia tobacco. In the case of Virginia Tobacco where the support price is also given, the first thing is that the regulation is there, the Board has the power to regulate the area so that there is no excessive production. Otherwise later on it may reach the distress sale or a suggestion may be made that even the Virginia Tobacco may be used as a manure for fertilizer for other crops.

AN HON. MEMBER: It becomes costly also.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Yes, it becomes costly also. Now, as regards the report about which the hon. Member has made a reference, I assure him that it has not been kept in cold shrdul cmfwyp cmfwyp mmz keeping anything in cold storage. We believe in looking into things carefully because in such cases we do not accept them as an immediate challenge. It has to be looked into very carefully considering all the aspects, taking into consideration all the repercussions, taking into consideration all such matters which may consideration, because doing things have to be taken into consideration, because doing things piece-meal will not be good. We have appointed an officer exclusively for this purpose and he is going through this report, and he is processin it and as I had already stated, I am sure that all the good recommendations which are in the interests of the growers will naturally be considered. The Government will be very keen to consider them again carefully.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): But, how long will it take? He says that this has been going for the last two years.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I would like to submit that two years had passed after the Committee was appointed. It is not that the report is being processed for the last two years. Now it is with us. We are processing it and we will try to,... (*interruptions*) You know it is impossible to say that this will take only one week or one month. I assure you that we will not take more time than what is really necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ananda Pathak. Put a straight question. All points have been discussed. Everything has been stated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not interfere. I am only requesting him. You spoil the case.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): First of all, I would like to say that the statement which has been circulated to us lacks clarity. Because, I could not understand what the Minister meant by saying that the total production of beedi, tobacco is not in consonance with the demand for the same. What does it mean? Does it mean that the production is in short or is it in surplus? That is not clear here. And, secondly, I find that the Agricultural prices Commission has not been asked to make a study of the beedi and tobacco industry. Why is it so? Whenever we ask a question about agricultural products the Government's reply is that the Agricultural Price Commission have fixed the rate. What can we do? Why was not this done for tobacco? The Government has not asked the Agricultural Prices Commission to fix some reasonable price. Therefore, I want a clarification regarding this also.

Now, the Government has expressed its total helplessness by stating that the Tobacco Board had been conferred powers for the regulation of the area under the beedi, tobacco and that the Government cannot take a decision. Why? It is a Central Act. Why should the Government not amend the Act and take the power to regulate the entire production, marketing.—everything about tobacco?

Recently I read in the newspapers that the Government has sent a study team to that area. But when the leaders of the agitation are in jail, what can they do? They should have been sent much earlier. They could not contact them, they could not understand the problem and I think that they cannot submit any factual report.

13.00 hrs.

Therefore, it is high time that the problem should be discussed. Pending the amendment of this Act and the reconstitution of the Board, they should be called here and the problems should be discussed with them and their minimum demands should be acceded to. Also, as has been already mentioned, they should not be compelled to sell their produce below the cost of production. A remunerative price should be given to them so that no tycoon can compel the farmers to sell their produce at throw-away price. As already stated by Mr. Parulekar, the cost of production is Rs. 11.40 P, but they are compelled to sell their product at Rs. 4.That is very horible. At least a floor price should be fixed below which they would not be compelled to sell. The farmers are now forced to take money from the tycoons who dictate the price and everything and who squeeze them. To save the farmers, Government should advance liberal credit to them at cheaper interest, so that they can utilise the money for their agricultural operations. After the production is made, it should be purchased by Government agencies and agencies like marketing cooperatives at a floor price, which is not below the cost of production. These are my suggestions and I hope the Minister will take note of them and will reply to them.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: In the first instance, I am sorry if the hon. member has not been able to understand something of what I have said in the statement. If I had not been able to explain properly, it is my mistake. There I have tried to explain whatever is necessary to be explained. As regards the cost of production being Rs. 11, if it is Rs. 11, I am sure you cannot buy the beedi at the price at which you are getting it today. So, as I stated earlier, the cost of production is not that high as has been stated by the hon. member. As regards the amendment which the hon. member has mentioned, I have already replied to the other hon. members that this matter is receiving attention. Particularly where it is necessary to regulate the production of tobacco of various kinds, it will be

necessary to equip the Tobacco Board with necessary powers to ensure that they can also regulate the production, so that production would be in consonance with the requirement. It should not be in excess so that it may be used as manure. That is what I have tried to explain that it should be in consonancee with the requirement of tobacco. The Agricultural Prices Commission is always seized of this matter. But reference can be made to them only when there is also a provision that we can regulate the arrangement under tobacco. hen only can request the APC to consider the fixation of minimum price. The rest of the questions raised by the hon. member are almost identical, to which I have already replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Singh.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बजकर पांच मिनट पर ले लीजिए । इसमें समय लगेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, इसमें समय लगेगा । सभी जाने की जल्दी में हैं । दो बजकर पांच मिनट पर ले लीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You leave that to me. Are you putting your question or not?

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : वह तो मैं पूछ ही रहा हूं ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव जो आया है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । चूंकि ला ऐंड आर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसलिए उस पर हमें विचार नहीं करना है, केवल किसानों के लिए रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइसेज क्या हों, उस पर विचार करना है । आज हम देखते हैं कि जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनके हित के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कानून बनाती है लेकिन उसका सीधा लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिलता है । एक ओर हमारे उत्पादक है, किसान है उनको भी अपने माल की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है और दूसरी ओर जो उपभोक्ता है उनको भी आवश्यक वस्तुयें कम कीमत पर नहीं मिलती हैं । इसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि जो बिचौलिए है, मिडिलमेन हैं उनकी जेबों में प्राफिट का बहुत बड़ा भाग चला जाता है । हम देखते हैं कि गन्ने का भाव 300 रुपए टन है लेकिन शक्कर का भाव कहीं पर भी दस रुपए किलो से कम नहीं है । इसी तरह से किसान ने अपनी मूंगफली ठाई रुपए किलो में बेची लेकिन उसे तेल कहीं भी 12 रुपए किलो से कम नहीं मिलता है । इसी तरह से किसानों ने अपनी कपास 6 रुपए किलो में बेची लेकिन सूती धागा 25 रुपए किलो पर बेचा जा रहा है । इस तरह से उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता के बीच में जो इतना बड़ा गैप है इसका कोई लाभ न तो किसानों को मिलता है और न ही उपभोक्ताओं को मिलता है । इसलिए यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस पर सावधानी के साथ विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

अभी अभी हमारे स्पीकर साहब 4 तारीख को हिसार यूनिवर्सिटी गए थे जहां उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा :

"....कृषि उत्पादन की कीमतें निर्धारित करने का वर्तमान ढंग न यथार्थवादी है और न ही वैज्ञानिक । इससे उत्पादकों को लाभकारी कीमतें नहीं मिलतीं । बिचौलिए जो हैं वह हमारे समाज को खोखला कर रहे हैं ।"

यह कर्नाटक में जो दुर्घटना घटी है, मैं नहीं समझता किसी माननीय सदस्य को उससे दुःख नहीं हुआ होगा । यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस देश के किसानों को उनके उत्पादन की उचित कीमतें दिलाने का प्रयत्न

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

किया जाना चाहिए। जहां तक तमाखू का प्रश्न है, इस वर्ष तमाखू की पैदावार बहुत अच्छी हुई है। आप जानते हैं हमारे देश में मुख्यत: तमाखू का उत्पादन कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में होता है। तमाखू का 80 प्रतिशत उत्पादन गुजरात में होता है और 20 प्रतिशत कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र में होता है। महाराष्ट्र में कुछ लोगों ने, जिनमें विरोधी दल के लोग भी शामिल हैं एक आन्दोलन चलाया। कल बागड़ी जी यहां पर बहुत कुछ बोल रहे थे लेकिन आज वे उत्तर भी सुनने के लिए यहां पर मौजूद नहीं है। आज किसानों की मुश्किलों का नाजायज फायदा विरोधी दल उठा रहे हैं। नासिक में प्याज के सम्बन्ध में एक आन्दोलन चलाया गया, पोटैटो के लिए भी आन्दोलन चलाया गया। लेकिन यह बड़े किसानों की ओर से आन्दोलन था। मैं भी एक किसान हूं। और मैं भी मानता हूं कि किसानों को रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइसेज मिलनी चाहिए। आज कुछ चीजें है जैसे शुगरकेन, पोटेटो, ओनियम, तमाखू और काटन, जिनकी तरफ सभी का ध्यान जा रहा है। इसमें पोलिटिकल मोटिव भी है। छोटे किसानों की और किसी का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटे किसानों की जो समस्यायें हैं उनको दूर करके उनको उचित लाभ दिलाने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 10 रुपए किलो की रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस तम्बाकू उत्पादक किसानों को दिलाई जा रही है लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। 10 रुपए किलो की कीमत तो एक्सपोर्टर को मिलती है, निपाणी में किसानों को जो कीमत मिल रही है, तीन, चार या पांच रुपए किलो से ज्यादा नहीं है। जो एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं वही इसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि आज विदेशों में तमाखू की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमारे यहां की 250 लाख किलो तम्बाकू की मांग प्रतिवर्ष ब्रिटेन में नहीं है और रशिया में 250 लाख टन तम्बाकू की मांग है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि भारतीय तम्बाकू खरीदने के लिए चाइना और जापान भी बाजार में आ रहा है? ये सारे बड़े देश हमारे यहां की तम्बाकू की मांग कर रहे हैं। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी तम्बाकू में अन्तर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू और बीड़ी तम्बाकू में। दोनों प्रकार की तम्बाकू की मांग वहां पर है। अखबारों में रिपोर्ट है कि हमारे तम्बाकू का एक्रेज बोने का किसानों का घटता जा रहा है, चाहे आन्ध्रप्रदेश हो, चाहे कर्नाटक हो या महाराष्ट्र हो। भारत में 1977–78 में बोने का जो एरिया था, वह था 4 लाख 18 हजार हेक्टर जिससे पांच हजार 44 लाख किलो तम्बाकू उत्पादन होता था। 1978-79 में यह एरिया घटकर एक्रेज 4 लाख हेक्टर हो गया और तम्बाकू उत्पादन हुआ 4 हजार 530 लाख किलो और 1979–80 में यह और घटकर 4 हजार 460 लाख किलो रह गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि तम्बाकू के बोने का रकबा घटता जा रहा है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश का किसान चूंकि उनको पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है वह तम्बाकू से हट कर काटन, चिल्ली और पैडी जैसी दूसरी कैश क्राप्स की ओर आकर्षित हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि आपने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि—"कृषि मंत्री को संबोधित एक और पत्र प्राप्त हुआ, जिसके अन्तर्गत सूचित किया गया कि कार्यवाही समिति ने 14 मार्च, 1981 से राज मार्ग संख्या चार पर 'रास्ता रोको आन्दोलन' शुरू करने का निर्णय किया है और यदि जरूरी हुआ तो उस महीने की ग्यारह तारीख से पहले बातचीत करने के लिए दिल्ली आयेंगे"। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ग्यारह तारीख से पहले ही एक उग्रवादी रूप वहां के आन्दोलनकारियों ने लिया और शासन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश

की गई ? मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि श्री शरद जोशी ने वहां कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री जी की सार्वजनिक तौर पर तारीफ की है कि वह सहानुभूतिपूर्वक किसानों की समस्याओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो मैंने प्रश्न पूछे हैं माननीय मंत्री जी से वे कृपा कर उन सब का उत्तर देने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: In my opening sentence I have expressed my sympathies with the victims of this unfortunate incident. But the hon. Member has widened the scope of this Calling Attention; he has brought in sugar, potato and other things. The basic question, which he has put, regarding tobacco I have already answered. There is nothing more that I could add.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): It is very unfortunate that this Conference was held at a very sensitive area, bordering Karnataka and Maharashtra. What is the political significance of choosing such a sensitive area? I would request the Government to consider sympathetically the demands of the tobacco growers. But the Government should put down with all the power the stone throwing and *Rastha Rokho* movement. Is it a fact that only 56 merchants have been purchasing all the tobacco from the growers and that they have not paid the amount? Since it is a joint responsibility of the Government, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he is going to use the National Security Act in this case or not. After all, for what purpose has this Act been passed? These people loot the kisans and become multi millionaires and *crore-pathis*. If he is not going to use this Act or some other laws, we have to start an agitation against our own Home Minister from the Congress Party.

Secondly I want to know from the Minister how much tobacco is being consumed in beedi, for chewing, for hooka, for snuff and how much he expects to export. Moreover, about unremunerative prices, the traders are manipulating the prices and making them unremunerative. So, I would like to know whether the Government is going to advise the State Government to form the cooperative societies. Already I am informed that the Chief Minister has sent three top officers of the Government to advise the people to start cooperative movement in this field also.

As you know, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the home of cooperative movement. They have done wonders in so many other fields. So, why should they not start the cooperative movement in respect of tobacco also?

Prof. Dandavate has said so many things, but he has not condemned these violent activities. As you know, no kisan indulges in any violent activity. It is the anti-social elements that enter into the Kisan conference and so, these people should see that the anti-social elements are kept out. Why have not they done it? Recently we had a mamoth gathering of 25 lakhs of kisans. We never allowed any anti-social elements in it. (*Interruptions*) No other political party can do it except Mr. Vajpayee's party. Whether we agree with him or not, they are disciplined and they are no anti-social elements. (*Interruptions*) That is a fact. No anti-social element can enter this. Similarly, it cannot enter in our Congress organisation also.

Sir, I want to know from the Minister what concerete steps he is going to suggest for the tobacco growers so that we may be satisfied. After all, we are the biggest party and we have got the biggest following of the kisans with us and we have been very sympathetic to them. Moreover, these kisans of Karnataka and Maharashtra have built the economies of those States—and Sir, your State also—so strongly that no agitation can destroy

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

the base of economy in those two States.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, regarding what the hon. Member has said, whatever is the political angle of this, I am not concerned with because I am concerned only with the economic part of it and that I have been answering. Whether *Rasta Roko* is the responsibility of those people or not ,it is for somebody else to look into. I quite agree with the hon. Member that the cooperative movement is the best movement which can help the growers and the cultivators and I am sure the State Governments concerned will look into this and we would also certainly like to draw their attention to this fact.

As regards kisans, I also agree that they are not violent and I feel so because I am also doing a little bit of 'kisani'. So, I feel that I am also a kisan and I have never been violent in my life and so I quite agree that they are not violent. But who exploits their sentiments, I do not know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are violently peaceful!

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, the hon Member wanted to know the break-up of the quantity of snuff, tobacco, hooka tobacco and bidi tobacco. I have got the total figure of bidi tobacco, which is about 160000 tonnes per annum, that has been produced recently. Unfortunately I am unable to give even the average because I neither smoke nor take the snuff nor chew pan. Otherwise. I would have given something on the basis of my own averages and that might have given a rough idea about it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, for what purpose we have passed the National Security Act when we cannot use it?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, this s the subject about which I am really not in a position to answer.

13.20 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* WITHDRAWAL OF MONEY FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR SETTING UP ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION REFORMS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, as the Hon. Member are aware, the Government of India have set up on 5th March, 1981, an Economic Administration Reforms Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha. The Commission would provide an institutional arrangement for advising Government on certain important areas of economic administration and on matters involving interaction between different sectors of government activity in this field. Initially, the Commission will review tax administration, its rationalisation and improvement, the use of non-tax devices for raising the level of savings; establishment of new economic order; and rent control laws prevailing in the country. It would also deal with such matters regarding the economic administration and its reforms as may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

2. The Commission will be within the administrative purview of the Cabinet Secretariat. The Demand for Grants of this Ministry for the year 1981-82 are already before the House for consideration. The expenditure on this 'New Service' could not be foreseen and has not been incorporated in the Budget provisions for the year 1981-82. The Commission is required to begin its work early and submit its reports. Delay in providing the fund would not be in public interest. Funds for meeting the expenditure on setting up of the Commission and for meeting the day to day expenditure, viz. salary and allowances, office expenses and Travel expenses, etc. have to be provided. It is accordingly proposed to

withdraw Rs. 20 lakhs from the Contingency Fund of India and place it at the disposal of the Commission.

3. This amount would meet the expenses of the Commission up to the end of August, 1981. Expenditure on the Commission will be included in the first supplementary estimates to be presented to Parliament in its next session and the advance mentioned above from the contingency fund shall be resumed to the Fund as soon as Supplementary Appropriation Act in respect of the expenditure on the Commission for the whole year is passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up matters under 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are only two or three.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is lunch time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagir): I will be held responsible because I told them that other matters will be taken up subsequently.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377.

(i) NEED TO SET UP FERTILIZER GAS BASED UNIT IN SHAHJAHANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD (Shahjahanpur): A decision is going to be taken by the Central Government to set up four Fertilizer Gas-based Units in Uttar Pradesh. The people of District Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh, which is one of the most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh, have been repeatedly demanding some big industry so that unemployment and poverty can be reduced. A survey has taken place by Central Team of Experts and a decision has to be taken as to where all these units are going to be set up.

It is well-known that Uttar Pradesh is one of the biggest wheat, sugarcane and paddy-growing areas of the country and the need for chemical fertilizer is very large and it is increasing day by day. In setting up a fertilizer Unit, it should be stressed that the cost of transportation of the fertilizer produced and the cost of construction of the factory should be minimum. One of the districts surveyed by the Central Team of Experts is Shahjahanpur and I understand that it fulfils the basic requirements and is situated in such a way that if a fertilizer unit is set up here, it will have to supply fertilizer all around, as it is situated in the centre of the wheat, paddy and sugarcane growing area.

I request the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to look into this long-felt need and demand of the people of Shahjahanpur and arrange to set up a fertilizer unit out of the four proposed fertilizer units which are to be set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) REPORTED LOSS TO CROPS DUE TO HAILSTORM, TORRENTIAL RAINS AND CYCLONES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY IN HARYANA

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाल ही में देश के विभिन्न भागों में भयंकर ओलावृष्टि, मूसलाधार वर्षा, बिजली गिरने और चक्रवात के कारण गेहूं, चना, सरसों आदि की फसलों की बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापक

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

क्षति हुई है । हरियाणा सरकार ने ओले से नष्ट हुई फसलों के संबंध में 400 रुपए प्रति एकड़ की दर से क्षति-पूर्ति करने का निर्णय किया है, तथापि बिजली गिरने, भारी वर्षा और चक्रवात आदि के कारण नष्ट हुई फसलों की क्षति-पूर्ति के लिए अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, हालांकि इनसे ओलों के मुकाबले कहीं अधिक हानि हुई है । अत: मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह जिन राज्यों में फसलों को क्षति पहुंची है उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में विचार करे, ताकि प्रभावित कृषकों की पर्याप्त रूप से क्षतिपूर्ति हो सके ।

(iii) NEED TO WIDEN THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN THE EASTERN U.P NEAR GHAZIPUR, AZAMGARH AND UPTO GORAKHPUR.

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में एक राष्ट्रीयकृत मार्ग जो गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़ होते हुए गोरखपुर तक फैला हुआ है, स्थित है । यह मार्ग आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से, पर्यटन दृष्टिकोण से, औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से तथा सैनिक दृष्टिकोण से काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है । इसी मार्ग से प० बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा तथा मध्य प्रदेश के कोयले की खानों से कोयला ट्रकों द्वारा मंगाया जाता है तथा साथ ही साथ भ सावल से केला एवं अहमदाबाद और बंबई में स्थित कपड़े की मिलों से कपड़ा भी मंगाया जाता है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में उक्त मार्ग जो काफी संकरा है और गत वर्षाकाल में काफी जगहों पर धंस गया था । फलस्वरूप कई महीनों तक उक्त मार्ग बंद पड़ा रहा । अब कुछ जगहों पर कुछ कार्य हो रहा है जो संतोषजनक नहीं है ।

अत: आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय परिवहन मंत्री जी से सादर अनुरोध है कि अविलंब उक्त मार्ग को चौड़ा करने के लिए तथा बड़हतगंज के गोरखपुर शहर तक जो भाग मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पड़ता है, पुन: निर्माण करने के लिए अधिक धनराशि मंजूर करने के लिए आदेश प्रदान करें, ताकि उक्त मार्ग नए रूप में स्थान ले सके और उक्त क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके ।

(iv) REPORTED CIRCULAR TO THE CHIEF MINISTERS FOR OBTAINING CONSENT FROM ADDITIONAL JUDGES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PERMANENT JUDGES IN THE OTHER HIGH COURTS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It has been reported that the Union Law Minister has addressed a circular to the Chief Ministers of States requesting them to secure the consent of all additional judges working in High Courts to be appointed as permanent judges in any other High Court in India.

The additional judges are expected to give three preferences for appointment as permanent judges.

It is further learnt that the Chief Ministers have also been asked to secure such consent from persons who have already been appointed or may in future, be considered for initial appointment as High Court Judges.

Article 222 of the Constitution relating to transfers of High Court Judges states that the President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India transfer a judge from one High Court to any other High Court. However, the article is silent on whether prior consent of the affected judges is also necessary for the purpose. In the controversy over the recent transfer of the Chief Justices of the Patna and Madras High Courts a common point made was that the consent of the concerned Chief Justices had not been taken. The argument had great moral validity.

The circular sent by the Union Law Minister seeks to obviate this controversy and pave the way for smooth transfer of Judges.

The Advocates' Association of Western India at its meeting has passed a unanimous resolution protesting against the circular sent by the Union Law Minister to the Chief Ministers and has also urged the Chief Justice of India to protest against the action of the Union Law Minister.

The subject matter of the circular has far-reaching consequences from the point of view of free and independent functioning of the judiciary. The Union Law Minister should therefore make a statement clarifying the position in this regard.

(v) REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF YARN TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The textile industry of West Bengal had earned credit by superior artistry and workmanship till three decades back. But, with time, it took back seat, mainly due to inadequate supply of yarn. The reason for this is the steady increase in the cotton freight from the cotton growing areas in the west and north, which was not pooled or equalized on the lines of freight equalization for steel, coal, etc. The State was also neglected so far as synthetic products are concerned. Another reason is the fluctuating cotton prices. Although it is pertinent to safeguard the legitimate interests of the cotton growers to encourage and ensure sustained promotion of better quality of cotton, crop-vigilance is also necessary as guarantee against erratic fluctuation in cotton prices.

I, therefore, demand an assurance of steady supply of the principal raw material at a reasonable price in West Bengal.

(vi) SHORTAGE OF POLIO-VACCINE IN DELHI AND OTHER PARTS OF COUNTRY

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सम्पूर्ण दिल्ली और देश के अन्य इलाकों में किसी भी अस्पताल में पिछले कई महीनों से पोलियो रोकने की दवा (ड्राप्स) उपलब्ध नहीं है । इससे बच्चों को यह भयानक रोग होने का भारी खतरा पैदा हो गया है । एक ओर पिछले सप्ताह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने जी आई जी के जरिये एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में पोलियो के खतरे से सावधान किया था और दूसरी ओर अस्पतालों में ड्राप्स दवा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली में पोलियो रोकने की ड्राप्स यानी दवा उपलब्ध तो है लेकिन इसको टैस्ट करने के लिए बम्बई भेजा गया है और जब तक इसकी रिपोर्ट वहां से नहीं आएगी, तब तक यह दवा बच्चों को नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

पहले इस दवा को टैस्ट करने का कार्य दिल्ली में ही होता था लेकिन अब वह बन्द हो गया है । आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब देश की राजधानी में ऐसा हो रहा है तो देश के दूसरे भागों में क्या हो रहा होगा, इसका अनुमान लगाने से आत्मा कांप जाती है ।

सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण देश और इसकी राजधानी के लाखों करोड़ों बच्चे इस भयंकर बीमारी की आशंका से ग्रस्त हैं और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय कानों में रूई डाले बैठा है ।

सर्वविदित है कि बच्चों को पैदा होते ही कुछ ही समय के भीतर पोलियो रोकने की दवा दी जाती है लेकिन इस दवा के उपलब्ध नहीं होने से नवजात शिशु भगवान की दया पर निर्भर हैं।

(श्री राम विलास पासवान)

और इस भयानक रोग से कोई बच्चा अपंग हो गया तो विकलांग वर्ष पर सरकार क्या जवाब देगी ?

(vii) WEST BENGAL'S LEGISLATION IN SHRI RAM KRISHNA SARDA VIDYAPITHA AND THE BANGLADESH GROUP OF COLLEGES

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, with your permission, under rule 377 I make the following statement.

An extraordinary situation has been created due to the reported rejection of assent by the President to the West Bengal Legislation which seeks to extend for a further period of two years administrative control and management of Shri Ram Krishna Sarada Vidyapitha.

It is to be noted that the administration of that instituion was taken over for a limited period which expired on the 5th of April last. A Bill was passed by the West Bengal Legislative Asembly extending the period of such administrative control which has been reportedly refused.

A vacuum has been created in the administrative arrangements of the institution.

Another Bill has been pessed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly by which the State Government proposes to extend the period of administrative control over the Bangabashi Group of Colleges which expires on the 13th April, 1980.

This is an urgent matter and relates to the smooth and uninterrupted functioning of two important educational institutions of the State.

I urge upon the Minister of Education to make a statement in this regard.

—

14.35 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 —*Contd*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item—The Budget (General) Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amunots on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Defence submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
19.	Ministry of Defence	26,13,07,000	17,48,93,000	130,65,33,000	87,44,64,000
20.	Defence Services—Army	404,07,09,000	..	2020,35,42,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy	49,87,58,0000	..	249,37,92,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	165,30,83,000	..	826,54,17,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	47,19,28,000	..	235,96,37,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	67,27,33,000	..	336,36,67,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ajoy Biswas. Your party has been alloted 22 minutes.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I rise to speak on the Defence Budget.

Sir, defence has a link with the political situation in the neighbouring countries and the world as a whole. There is no doubt that the American imperialist has become the major threat to the freedom and integrity of the different countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is the American imperialist who is using one country against another for his nefarious purpose. In this sub-continent the imperialist forces are very much active and they are trying to strengthen their influence in this region.

American imperialism is arming Pakistan as a part of their policy of containing socialist countries and also destabilising the political stability in this region. The present regime of Pakistan is actually acting as an agent of imperialism. We cannot have any sympathy for the regime of Zia who is fighting with his own people. The democratic system has been abolished there and a reign of terror has been let loose in Pakistan. Actually, some quarters consider that there is no threat from Pakistan in this region. The aim is to cover the USA. The American imperialist is again trying to take the world to the brink of another war. You also know that in Diego Garcia they have already established a vast military base and they are also trying to create troubles in South East Asia and other parts of the world. Sir, we cannot remain a spectator in this regard.

The question is: what will be the strategy of our defence? You know our defence was built up by the colonial power, that is, the British. After 33 years of independence, we are following the same pattern. We are wedded to socialism, but everywhere the colonial outlook is prevailing . . .

AN HON MEMBER: He can place it on the Table of the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Let him speak.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Sir, the Army is a nuclous but it is the people of the country who are the backbone of defence. Without the close contact of the Army and the people, it is not possible to build up an effective defence. I shall here quote what the Retd. Major General Habibullah has to say. You will find there that he is also of the same opinion. You see the Major General has retired and what is his opinion?

> "The consequence is that here in India, the present and the coming generation of military leaders and thinkers are thinking unrealistically in terms of NATO or the U.S.A., while it was the U.S.S.R. that defeated Hitler and then took Berlin before Montgomery or Churchill could even begin to deploy forces against that area....

Sir, he also told that:

> 'It was the new social order that gave the Soviets the weightage. It was the logic of superior social relations'.

So, we must think how we shall be able to build up our defence. I want to know whether we shall follow the same path which Britain has followed in building up their defence in their country.

Sir, our army is totally isolated from the main-stream of the country. The army is..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANAVIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): What does he say?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It is a fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is there to reply.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It is hundred per cent true. You cannot deny that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not reply to that.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The army is mainly coming from the peasantry. But, there they have no democratic right so long as they are in army service. The armed personnel have the feelings or concern over the welfare of their families. You cannot solve that wihthout solving the land problems. If you cannot acquire lands and give them how will the armed personnel be sure of the welfare of the families? Take the small country Viet-Nam—it has got one crore and fifty lakhs of population. They fought against the American Imperialists power. They fought against the American military forces and they defeated the American imperialists. That was because there was a close link of the army with the people of the country for their defence. (*Interruptions*) I again quote—this is not only my opinion but this is the opinion also of the retired Major General Habibullah. I quote:

> "Against such a prospect how can the armed forces live, so isloated that they are totally disconnected with each other and with what is going on in the country, the very things which affect their daily lives, such as the social order, the local political climate, the integrity and probity of local officials, the secular outlook and the social intermixing of the people? These are all factors which should daily be the concern of the soldier as much as of all citizens. What goes on in his time and in his area should also be of interest to him. But an army organised on the imperialist pattern cannot make this its concern. Denied even printed information, particularly if that happens to be progressive, cuts the peasant soldier off from the peasants and from the interests of his own people. If he has to fight for the justice of a cause, there is no way of discernment left to him to sustain his spirit."

Sir, if such a type of defence is built up, then the defence expenditure can be minimised. It is definitely a matter of concern that a majority of the people are living below poverty-line, suffering starvation is common in the country. When our meagre resources are required to be used for the uplift of the country we are diverting a crucial amount from development work to defence purposes because, we are depending only upon sophisticated arms. They are no doubt necessary, but we are solely dependent upon sophisticated arms. We cannot defend the army and the people because of this colenial outlook. I would like to ask the Government whether what you are purchasing in the name of sophisticated arms are really modern. You have purchased Vikrant which is a second-hand thing and an obsolete thing you have purchased from Britain. The army should have their democratic rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: More members have given their names from your party.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Even the foreign agents are working inside the Army. But the Government is not concerned about that. I shall quote again from Maj Gen Habibullah.

> "The other problem is the total black-out from politics of soldiers while they are in service. It should be most important that soldiers should know and partake in political thinking and discussion. Even if they are not permitted to stand for office, they should know who thinks what, why they prefer to support some and not other."

Then, Sir, he said another very important thing.

> "It is peculiar that while a strict security watch is kept on soldiers regarding their connections with socialists and communists, no one would worry over much about their being Anand Margis."

Can you deny, Prime Minister, that Anand Margis are not working? Imperialist agents are working there. But they are not concerned about that.

Lastly, I wish to say something about the demands and the difficulties faced by the employees in the Armed Forces. The All India Defence Employees' Federation accepted the productivity linked bonus only because the Railway people have accepted it. But till now 2.25 lakhs of civilian Defence employees are not getting that bonus. Nearly 1.98 lakhs employees belonging to Ordnance factories have been paid 15 days plus 24 days productivity-linked bonus. Nearly 1.18 lakhs of employees working in Naval Dockyard, Static Workshops and a section of Air Force employees have been paid only 15 days bonus. There is also the question of stagnation for them. There are thousands of ordinary mazdoors who are not getting increments because they had already reached the last-scale in their pay-scales. Actually for the last 15 years they are not getting any increments. I therefore request the Government to look into the matter.

There was a report of the Export Classification Committee and then there came a report from the Oberoi Committee. The Federation demanded parity with Railway employees. This demand was conceded in principle. A committee was appointed known as Oberoi Committee. The previous committee was called Expert Classification Committee. They submitted their report after 5 years.

Regarding Trade Union rights, I wish to say something. During the regime of the Janata Government, the order notifying almost all the places as sensitive areas was withdrawn. Still certain restrictions have been placed which should now be removed in a democratic set up. Sir, the democratic right should also be extended to the Defence employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only democratic right or political right also?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Democratic right includes political right also. Now, I come to the closure of Ordnance Transit Depot at Alipore, Calcutta. This Ordnance Transit Depot has been closed and I would request the Government to look into this matter.. Sir. there have been cases of victimisation of the Defence employees. There are 31 employees in West Bengal, 2 employees in Delhi and 3 employees in other place who have been given fresh appointments after so many years. They should be given the benefit of their past service. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to modernise the armed forces] (7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy of acquiring two to three generations old equipment for the forces] (8)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to embark upon a programme of producing the most modern defence equipment in the country] (9)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Dependence on defence equipment imported from one country only] (10)

SHRI R. K. MHALAGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for immediate revision of Cantonment Land Policy] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for speedy settlement of the claims of Gram Panchayat in Ozar (Distt. Nasik, Maharashtra) in regard to the Defence factory there] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Delay in transferring GLR S. No. 8 (Excised Area) land which is under occupation of Cantonment, to Ahmednagar Municipality (Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra)] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for speedy disposal of pension cases by Cantonment Boards especially by Dehu Road Cantonment (Distt. Pune, Maharashtra)] (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove the grievances of defence civilian pensioners of Pune, Maharashtra)] (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to absorb ex-trade apprentices in skilled grades in ordnance factories] (28)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take up the housing scheme for employees on land lying in Ordnance Factory Estate, Ambarnath (Distt. Thane, Maharashtra)] (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have a separate Soldiers Board at Thane for the District of Thane in Maharashtra] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in taking action in the matter of deduction of interim relief from regular payment of productivity linked bonus to the departmental DMT's 'OFTIs' of Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath, District Thane, (Maharashtra)] (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to look into the problems of ex-servicemen from Aurangabad region in Maharashtra] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to look into the problems of widows of Air Force personnel who die during war time or peace time while on active flying duty] (33)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have a system of creation of Selection Grade Posts for Civilians in the record office of Defence] (34)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have meaningful discussion and arrive at a mutual agreement in regard to the demands submitted by Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, MPF, Ambarnath] (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take steps to redress the grievances of the employees of Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath regarding deduction of interim relief from regular payment and non-payment of productivity linked funds] (36)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give compulsory military training to all able bodies youths] (37)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check slackness in NCC and ACC activities in schools and colleges] (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for giving intensive training in the use of military weapons to people in border areas in order to fight foreign enemies] (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for giving better facilities to Jawans guarding our borders] (40)

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give to ex-servicemen better benefits after their retirement like land, house sites and employment] (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check wasteful expenditure in the military departments] (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to recruitment for army also from non-traditional communities and areas] (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have better check over the disposal of military vehicles, equipments and unserviceable materials to ensure their proper value] (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce commercial costing for work carried out at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and other defence factories instead of present mode of fixing cost] (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to equip our Army with atom-bombs to counteract the plan of Pakistan to prepare atom-bombs] (46)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for having better coordination between the three services *viz.* Army, Navy, and Air Force] (47)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to guard the marine borders of our country] (48)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to accept the demands put forward by All India Defence Employees Federation] (49)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to recognise All India Defence Employees Federation alone as the only representative organisation of defence employees] (50)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check malpractices in Recruitment Centres set up for recruitment of Jawans] (51)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to introduce democratic methods and traditions in the working of Cantonment Boards] (52)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to recruit Harijans, Tribals and persons belonging to religious minorities and backward sections in Army in adequate numbers] (53)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to inculcate the feeling of national unity among Army personnel] (54)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to raise pension of retired Army personnel] (55)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check malpractices prevalent in the industries under Deptt. of Defence] (56)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to further raise the production of Defence materials] (57)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to construct sufficient number of residential houses for defence employees] (58)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give at least 8.33 per cent bonus to all 5 lakh Defence employees without any discrimination] (59)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to be fully prepared to face the threat to the security of India due to supply of Arms to Pakistan by U.S.A. on large scale] (60)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide necessary amenities to Defence employees] (61)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to do away with the discrimination between Jawans and Officers of Armed Forces] (62)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to equip Army, Air Force and Navy with modern nuclear weapons] (63)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fully Indianize the Defence department] (64)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy of acquiring two to three generations old equipment for the forces] (65)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to have adequate participation by aircrafts of Indian Air Force on the Republic Day Parade] (66)

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide P.As./S.P. As./P.Ss. to the officers in the Armed Forces according to their status] (67)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the encroachment on verandahs in the shops owned by Delhi Cantonment Board, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.] (68)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the subletting and partitioning of Cantonment Board shops in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.] (69)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the unauthorised construction over the Cantonment Board property in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.] (70).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct the biggest dock of the world for the department of Defence] (71)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give compulsory military training to all able bodied youth] (72)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check slackness in NCC and ACC activities in schools and colleges] (73)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for giving intensive training in the use of military weapons to people specially in border areas in order to fight foreign enemies] (74).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for giving better facilities to Jawans, guarding our borders] (75)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give to ex-servicemen better benefits like land, house sites and employment after their retirement] (76)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to recruit men for army also from non-traditional communities and areas] (77)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce commercial costing for work carried out at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and other defence factories instead of present mode of fixing cost] (78)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for having better coordination between the three services viz. Army, Navy and Air Force] (79)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to guard the marine borders of our country] (80)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this subject, to start with I must say, is of prime importance to our country and I stand to speak in support of the Defence budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. In so far as the problem is concerned, it is very complex and is of interest not only to one party in India but to all countrymen in India. And I suppose this has to be viewed in that manner. A nation today which does not have defence capability cannot be termed as being an independent nation. Department as somebody's satellite, yes, but not an independent country and for that reason all applicable perspectives concerning the subject have to be viewed dispassionately.

India is a mighty country. It is a very large country and its potentiality and actual power have been established. There should be no doubt about it. We are all intelligent hon. Members sitting here under your aegis and we all try to understand what we have around us and that is why we have gathered here today to know where India stands vis-a-vis this particular subject and what is happening around us. Once we know what is happening around us in the near horizon of Indian sub-continent and at a long distance from us, we would be able to draw a satisfactory type of deduction to our own benefit. India's responsibilities, as being a very important nation, are very great and the aim we have to follow, I personally think of two types. One is to defend the motherland and the other one is to bring about and promote international peace. In so far as the international peace is concerned, I think we have got all reasons to congratulate our Prime Minister and the team working with her, the External Affairs Ministry and the Government itself on that account. We are one country, the main country, the hub-centre of the total world today which is promoting non-aligned movement for the benefit of all. That part I will come to a little later.

In relation to the defence of our motherland, I have to bring you over to the Super Powers, and what they are upto these days. This is because something is happening which is very very serious in so far as Confrontation of Super Powers is concerned. Before I expand this premises, I would like to bring to your kind notice three dictums. Firstly, as chance would have it, no weapon so far has been invented at any time which was not used in battle or war. Secondly, as chance would have it, to fight is in the nature of man. Thirdly, the bigger nations or the Super Powers, the stronger ones, have a habit of trying always to put the weaker ones down and exploit them. We are only one nation, which is strong and we do not want to be under anybody's subservience.

Anyway, before I tell you what is happening around us, in this Indian sub-continent, I would take you to the confrontation field of the Super Powers. The day-to-day behaviour of the Super Powers is becoming addedly fraught with dangerous consequences. The factuality of the situation obtaining so reveals this fact. The way in which their unclear arms race is on, the way in which their arms are positioned the world over, the way their sea and air bases are established and expanded, the way their sea fleets and unclear armed sub-marines are roving the oceans strategically, and the way the weaker nations are willy nilly pulled into the unhealthy and explosive grouping by Super Powers indicate quite

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

clearly the catastrophic situation which the world is being thrown in to. I would say every little on arms race, because you all have been reading about it. Nevertheless, I would give you little picture of this as to how the whole thing is working. First of all, while talking in relation to Russia, for instance, I would say this. The comfortable strategic superiority that Washington enjoyed only half a dozen years ago has now been replaced by, at best, unclear parity. The Soviets deploy more land based Intercontinental Ballistic Missles than the U.S.A. They have 1400 at the moment, vis-a-vis American's 1054, and more submarine Missile launching tubes, that is 950 versus 656. By 1985, USSR could nearly close the current U.S. lead in strategic unclear warheads. The whole thing is now coming round the unclear warheads. What is going to happen is of utmost importance at least for us to understand. The USA today have 9200 unclear warheads as against 5000 of USSR. That is what the situation is in so far as Russia is concerned.

Now, I am to the USA side. Turning from economic troubles at home to the Soviet threat abroad, the Reagan Administration announced the largest and the most expensive peace-time military build-up in U.S. history. It is of utmost significance for us to understand. The Five-Year Plan would more than double the current defence Budget pushing it from 171 billion dollars to 375.5 billion dollars.

15.00 hrs.

Over the full coming five years as per plan it is going to build up to 1.5 trillion dollars. As worked out, that would be one stack of thousand dollar bills reaching the height of 103.5 miles i.e. about two and a half times the height of Mt. Everest. Here is also what the US Defence Secretary, Casper Weinberger, has to say in this regard. This is some importance strategically. He says:

"We do not believe we can temporise any longer in the face of Soviet. Thrials. The time for taking our time has ended."

The American Administration has also just taken an important step by approving a $ 33 billion programme for the moveable MX ICBM. It is a new innovation and with that they will be alble to save themselves vis-a-vis missiles, counter missiles, and counter counter missiles;—big time battles of unclear warfare.

Then they have other programme also i.e. cruise missile programme. Then they have programme of fighter bombers III also running into billions. In one case six billion, in the other case 4.4 billion.

A little extract from the UNO Experts Study Group Report would reveal to the House as to where the situation stands in the bigger context. According to the UNO Experts' Study Group Report the existing number of unclear weapons in the world today may be anywhere around 40,000 to 50,000. Their combined explosive power runs equivalent to one million Hiroshima bombs with their total explosive element coming to 13 billion tonnes of TNT, which represents three tonne for every man, women, and child on earth. According to the total figure by this study group the world today is spending every year the staggering amount of over 500 billion dollars. That would mean one million dollars every minute on the arms race. This is how the grouping and the arms race is coming up. The UNO Experts study Group Report observes:

"Never before has mankind beenfaced as today with the real danger of self extinction."

The SALT-I, and SALT-II Treaty of course are washed out. SALT-III is not even left as being a conjectural exercise. It is no more there.

I will just give you a little detail about arms positioning that I have worked out in my own chart as to what is roughly the arms position in so far as these two giant powers are concerned.

First of all NATO and the European Powers. Their nuclear weapons are worked out on what is known as the European GRAY Area. They are ranged or shall I say targeted against the Russians. Now this is how it is. First of all quick alert fighter bombers carrying unclear warheads French and British nuclear strike Air Force carrying nuclear weapons. There are plans to deploy 570 Amercian-Pershing, CRUISE and LANCE ICBMs of medium range. Then, of course, there are over 50 submarines, polaris, Nautilus Class nuclear propelled and nuclear armed submarines and carrying those horrible multiple warhead tubes.

The Russians on the other side are also similarly positioned and have their nuclear weapons trained up. Four hundred Badger and Backfire medium bombers carrying air-to-surface missiles and bombs, 450 SS-4 and SS-5 medium range ballistic missiles; and similarly they have got about 60 sub-marines with nuclear assortment of weapons principally carrying Multiple Nuclear war head tubes. And incidentally this multiple tube ....

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): There is some commotion in the galleries. We cannot hear. (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I was telling you about this multiple independent reentry ballistic missiles used in these tubes I will just quote one example, for the House to understand this. Just imagine that fire-works are on, and some kind of a rocket is thrown out—as you do in the case of 'Atish Bazi'. And out of one shot out, you will have eight different shots then going out, with their projectiles, to eight different targets. It is also worked out with one push-button, and only one tube, when one missile is shot out. And those shots will be carrying nuclear war-heads, and they would be of nuclear fusion type, i.e., of hydrogen bomb type, and not like what you had at Hiroshima or Nagasaki. And there will be eight different targets. You can call them Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Kursk Kubishev, Tashkent, and even right upto Irkurtak. Similarly, from the other side it will happen in the same way. This is just one missile out of eight for each tube if you have 16 of these tubes in each submarine, and if you have 60 submarines functioning and roaming the ocean at strategic positions here and there you can understand the significance of this type of fire-works. I have just given you an idea.

About the bulk of other weapons, I will just go through these quickly, for the information of the House. Land-based ICBM; Russia 1400, America 1054, submarine missiles: Russia 950, America 656, strategic unclear warheads: Russia 5000, America 9,200 annual production of sophisticated fighter aircraft: Russia 1150, America 500, only one example of conventional weapons: armed fighter vehicle, viz. tank Russia owns 50,000 and America 26,000. This is to give you an idea.

About conventional weapons vis-a-vis other type of weapons, as also other deadly weapons you read in the newspapers. There is the chemical warfare, with such deadly gases like nerve gas, mustard gas etc. Then, of course is the bacterological warfare. That is also a possibility. One also reads accounts in different journals and technical types of write-up about Laser Ray, Neutron bombs, Gravity bombs etc.

Insofar as the Super Powers are concerned, they are out, badly positioned and wrongly positioned, to destroy each other if it comes to that. How is it going to go off, and touch off the spark—it is very difficult to predict, i.e. whether accidentally or otherwise. It can happen in any way. The point one has to work out is in relation to military strategic position. That is of utmost importance. For strategic reasons, it is of utmost importance.

I will just give you some feature of it: Russia is set to go into any kind of a big war on interior lines—of offence, defence and communications, whereas, on the contrary, America is working on the exterior lines—of offence, defence and communications. Even to

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help their so-called allies of Europe, they have to come thousands of miles —to the place to concentrate. This explains America's strategically rushing attitude and actions for setting up strong armament—saturated establishments and bases on islands and mainlands in the form of a steel ring around Russia, and the necessitated urge on the part of USSR to indulge in consistently nuclear arms laden, outward creeping thrust, from their own land base, across those territories which fall contiguous to their own. This is the strategic type of global situation in so far as these big-time two giants are concerned. Of course, I do not want to take you to the details as to what is going to happen after the first nuclear strike and the second strike takes place and how the conventional war conducting type weapons come into play and how the ground is occupied. Who does it first and who does it second, I do not want to bring you into this. I jump on to something else which is quite close to our own home and as to what is going to happen around us and what we are going to do about it. I will come down to that. I am also slipping away from the Super Powers, naval andairforce and so on and so forth. They are all there. Even in the Far-east, they have got those bases.

In the case of Russia you see: Petropvlosk (North of Kurile Islands), Valadivosstok, Cam Ranh Bay (Cambodia), Danag (Cambodia) and East Coast of Laos—big air has and so on and so forth.

In a similar way, Amerca have got their own Vokosuka (Japan), South Korea, Okinawa, Subic Bay (Phillipines), and Honululu. You know they are confronting against each other in a very serious way.

Coming nearer home, we have got a few things to present for your kind information and that of the House. The strategic situation that obtains in and around the Indian Sub-Continent is indeed very grim and tense. From every point of view, it is very tense. First of all, we take the Gulf area, for instance. It has today become the hot bed of activity. The bane of this explosive situation is oil. It is all for the oil. The American Defence Secretary, Casper Weinberger, for instance, says that Gulf area is an expected clash area between USSR and America. He categorically says that. So, this is the spot for clash. According to him Russia is poised either to make that fuel more costly to the West or cut off its access to it. And, Weinberger, announced—I quote—"We cannot deter that effort from 7000 miles away." We have to be there in a credible way. So, that is thesis and the sum total of their action to be.

That is why America is strengthening land military bases at Diego Garcia island, Mombasa in Kenya and Barbara in Somalia, that is why, they are strategically trying to enlist and set up more Allies as part of this confrontation. In this strategical orbit fall some Littoral States of the area, there also being a definite indication of dragging Pakistan and others into this rugged muddle of the oil oozing morass. It is so happening that there should be no doubt about that. What Russia is doing I will be coming to that.

In the same context, this is what the American Defence Secretary further has to say, I quote: "We must have naval superiority. Control of the seas is as esssential to our security as control of their land borders is to the Soviet Union." So, this is how their minds are reflecting.

Now, a few words on Afghanistan. The Soviet troops are still straddled across Afghanistan territory with their Armed Forces actively deployed; tanks artillery, gunship and other weapons are being tactically used where necessary. The latest military employment of helicopters, gunships in Wakhan Province is well-known to everybody. Wakhan Province is hugging about 300 kilometres along our territory now under the occupation of China and Pakistan. Allegedly Azad Kashmir, what they say, is, or what the Kashmir territory part of....

DR. KARAN SINGH: POK—Pakistan occupied Kashmir. You should not use the term Azad Kashmir.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: That is all right. But it is the area which belongs to India and we all know where about it is and so on and so forth; and its repercussions in this context of the hot war in Pakistan are there.

On the other side, America in one form or the other is trying to stiffen and to strengthen the resistance... On one side is Russia, in Afghanistan, on the other side, is America. They are trying to stiffen and to strengthen the resistance and retaliatory powers of Afghan refugees now established at a jumping off base in the north-west frontier of Pakistan. Even some other Western Powers are out to champion the retaliatory cause of the Afghan refugees. U.K.'s Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington when he came to Quetta declared that England was prepared to release four million pounds for the use of Afghan refugees. The supply of arms by U.S.A. to Pakistan is considered to be directly involved in that context also.

Then after Afghanistan, I will just touch on for a minute, Baluchistan is..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to India.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: This Baluchistan area has been the bone of contention for a long time to various countries. For instance, one thing is, it has 900 kilometres of sea coast hugging the Persian Gulf. It has got three sea ports, the main at Gwader and this warm water sea port is also very important strategically for the gulf area and in that the super powers are interested. As chance would have it, it is very interesting to notice on top of all these conflicting influences there has arisen a dangerous confrontation so close to Baluchistan between the two giant super powers with an oblique angle spanner cutting across towards this hot area over the Karakoram route from the side of China. This is another long spanner being thrown into this area. When a conflagration takes place this muddle is going to be very hot indeed for this particular area. The Chinese actions, on all accounts are dubiously dangerous. Their persistent effort to exclusively jump across India and aid Pakistan, especially from the military angle, cannot be termed as friendly. They go on building a network of roads and airfields on India's territory occupied by China and Pakistan, from India's holy Mansarowar area, onwards through Aksaichin, Skardu, Bunji to Gilgit running on to Chitral, cannot be anything except a hostile action. China's side influence, as a major military power, has always to be taken into consideration. There should be no doubt about that. And especially, China's active interest in the Wakhan province of Afghanistan, their collusive overtures to U.S.A. through Pakistan and their smiling nods at Sino-Indian detente talks are some of the enigmatic ways in which they usually carry their double faced international policies over the ages. There is nothing new in that. They want this to happen. There are most unpredictable type of situations that can be created by big country very close to our borders.

Now, about Pakistan, I have to say one or two words. To further disturb the already vitiated atmosphere in and around the Indian Sub-Continent, Pakistan of late has started taking a lot of outside help by way of striking type of weapons. I will just quote what are the head lines:

Pakistan making case for U.S. Arms U.S.A. ready to pump arms into Pakistan Haig wants U.S.A. to give aid to Pakistan Pak nuclear blast in two or three years Nuclear arms factory with Chinese help in Kautha-Pakistan.

USA going ahead with supplying two billion worth of very sophisticated offence weapons to Pakistan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let him come home.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a strenuous tour. I will have to ring the bell. It takes time for him to come to India.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I will take, one or two minutes more, with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You nave already taken thirty minutes!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Yes, Sir, I appreciate.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sit down.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I humbly submit that my aim is only to lay before the House as to what the situation is. I may be permitted also to say as to how things are being handled and how we are going to function. It is not for me to render any advice to another nation. But as a free-speaking citizen of India I feel it within my right to pass on a word of caution to my friendly nation, i.e. Pakistan. From the time Pakistan took to arms build-up and also avoidable military actions and military command and control of her national affairs, the result kept on ending only on occasional conflicts, battles. wars and hib time loss. I would urge on my friend, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, who also at one time belonged to my own town, not to toe the line of any super power in such a rush and hurry. Big powers carry a silly hazit of ditching a weak partner at odd time. History shows a number of such examples. India as has all along been made quite clear by our hon. Prime Minister, wants to work with Pakistan as a friend. It was our hon. Prime Minister who, if I may recall, handed back to Pakistan every single inch of her large territory captured by India during the last Indo-Pak war. She was the person who asked for no reparations from her defeated enemy and freed thousands of prisoners with dignity and honour. Was such a mangnanimity any time shown by any super or other power? This is a mark of history and Pakistan must understand this.

Ours and Pakistan's destiny is linked inseparably. We have a common history and heritage. The Simla Agreement stands shiningly fresh to further progress our friendship. We as a combined force between India, Pakistan and Bngladesh can jointly forge our destiny ahead to tremendous advantage as owners of the subcontinent. Now, I should wish to ask Gen. Zia: "How say say you, General? Now is the time for him to think clearly for taking the correct decision as a good General shoud in the thick of a difficult situation and not just get subdued through the influences of others. We must took right and correct as to what is to be for this Indian subcontinent and to Pakistan itself.

Now I have a word about India's defensive role and preparedness. I have no doubt that under the able guidance of the hon. Prime Minister our high command would have rightly conceived all aspects of it, taking into consideration all that is happening around India' immediate horizon and beyond it. I have no doubt about it. I have attended various meetings and I understand the pulse of it as a specialist. I want to assure you that the best possible thing is being done under the aegis of the present Prime Minister. I have previously made it quite clear. In fact, in my opinion, without having to flatter anybody, I want to make it quite clear to you that she is the only one super international leader in the world today who can keep the world safe through her example. Let there be no doubt. On that account, I have to make an appeal even to the opposition that on account of bigger perspective and things, international things, especially which concern the defence of the country, we have to be one and we

have to think alike and support a tried-up type of individual of that eminence, We must give a full hand in preparing ourselves for anything that may come on our heads. That is my appeal to you.

The role that India is already following in relation to the promotion of the non-aligned movement under the stewardship of our hon. Prime Minister is in itself a strong deterrent. It is a deterrent. This particular notions, this particular idea of floating the non-aligned movement itself is a deterrent against any global or even localised war. This movement must be further strengthened. That is my plea. We must strengthen it. All of us must join hands. I would urge on my friends sitting here not to look back for any kind of guidance to somebody else outside. Here we solve out problems. We are strong enough to solve our problems. It is for this reason that I am putting up this appeal. We are a strong and independent power. We should rabstain from getting involved in any kind of bloc or group fellowship. Why should we?

We will have our own bloc. India will have to lead the destiny of many. Can I recall as to what we are? We are second to none. Our civilian on, our culture, our way of working, our production, our every thing that we have is first class. It is only homogeneity that we have to build up. And here is the place where we can build up the homogeneity.

As I said, in the sub-continent, we are the paramount power and we have to carry ourselves with that. We should have no compunction in showing this to anybody in the world. We are not with anybody. We are independent. We will do our things ourselves. If we want to buy anything from outside, we will buy and we will pay for that. There is no reason why we should not buy.

I have a few words about India's manpower. We have got the qualitative manpower of all sorts. But we have certain weaknesses also. You want to ask about the jawan. I want to assure you that they are the finest in the world and they have proved it time and again. You want to ask about scientists and technologists, farmers, business acumenship, the industrial production side of it. They are second to none. We have to lead our destiny in a cyclic type of move towards ascendency. We are not going to go down. For that reason we have to accept the fact that we have our weaknesses and we shall have to plug those weaknesses. For that, I have a few things to suggest to you. We have to cure our weaknesses through a systematic process.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to finish your speech by about 3.30.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Right, Sir. If this is the Army time, I think, I will have to complete it. But if it is the outside time, then I will have to consider.

Let us take the discipline angle of it. This manpower is our the strongest asset. All the same, in the same breath I would say that this is our the weakest asset. If I may point out with due deference to everybody concerned, as a nation, we have much less self-discipline. We have no school room discipline, work house discipline, party discipline or national discipline. Are we going to set it right? Yes, Sir. Although so much is being done, I will give some suggestions, specially from the military angle. We have to work out how best we can import broad-based basic military training nationwide as America, Russia and some other countries do; a sure method of improving discipiline. How we may possibly amalmate as also systematise the training and expansion in respect of NCC, the Territorial Army and other para military forces. How we may rationalise to effect the defence studies permeation in the universities and introduce discipline imparting basic training on UTC model in educational schools and centres. How we arrange for and make use of the basic volun-

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tary military training before candidates selected join any Government or public service cadre. The best in fact will be if they serve in their expected parallel ranks for, say, three years in Armed Forces before joining their civil jobs. How the recruitment policy may have to be revised and implemented to cover the all demanding requirement of the modern day means and methods of warfare for the fast changing armed forces. And how also to ensure the eradication from and no entry of, my reactionary elements, into the Armed Forces. Somebody spoke there about letting armed forces indulge in politics or something like this. I would very humbly like to suggest that this is something which should not be done. No country does it. When you have given a profession, you follow that profession only. Otherwise, you read papers: you can have your ideas about anything. But within the orbit of discipline in the Armed Forces, you will not be a political man. This is what I would humbly suggest to my friend who, for certain reasons, suggested this.

Coming to indigenous production of conventional and sophisticated weapons, it is heartening to notice the activity and efficacy with which our conventional and sophisticated weapons' indigenous production is being stepped up under the aegis of the Ministry of Defence. I have nothing to say except to request the Finance Minister, if he could very kindly raise some more money, please pass it on to this side as fast as he can. In so far as the working on the indigenous side is concerned, I have studied all demands and I can say that this is the finest balance that you have been able to strike, in so far as the dishing out money and utilising money are concerned.

What is the situation of India in the nuclear field? I have got to say a word about the possible nuclear threat to India. In strategical terms, I doubt if India would be the main centre for attack, if some Super Powers get involved with each other in nuclear warfare. I will give you the explanation some time later. Nevertheless, to guard against any off-shoot of nuclear actions, possibly as a process of neutralising India to suit any Super Power's strategic design, we have to ensure what active and passive and yet effective countering plans, drills and arrangements are rigged up in time to defend our public at large, the troops' vital areas and production centres. Since that is something within the scope of this, there is no reason why we should not keep on planning for this.

In so far as the armed forces are concerned, I have only one word to say. I want to assure you that I know of the armed forces of other countries of the world. I have talked on this subject with foreigners, many foreign specialists. I can say with confidence that India today has the No. 1, the finest army, navy and air force in the world. We have given proof of that in the different wars. I know we have sometimes pitched up one against two and yet the enemy was defeated. For that reasons I have a word of praise for all of them, right from the jawan to the senior officers. So far as the efficiency and training standards of our armed forces are concerned it runs to the credit of our Prime Minister, the Minister of State for Defence, the three Service Chiefs and their Commanders down the ladder to the jawan. The training which they are getting is the best and we cannot pick up any holes. This is the finest army in the world today.

We have given them all the privileges that we could give them. With the new cadre review, 1,300 Majors will become Lt. Colonels. There is similar upgradation right to the JCO. 50 per cent of them will go up one step further. We have given them other privileges also. I thank the Government for all this, because they have helped to build up the morale of the three services.

Coming to the ex-servicemen, I thank the hon Prime Minister and others for all that they have done to help the ex-servicemen. I have got a sheet full of what they have done for these people. But there are one or two small things, which should be attended to. One is the disparity in pension and commutation policy. Secondly, there should be revision of the pension commutation policy which, with the present day increased span of life and changed economic conditions, has become completely out of date. The other problem is the removal of disparity in the service pension from rank to rank.

Finally I would like to say that it is satisfying to mention here on the floor of this august House that as share of their services to the nation, whatever task has at any time been assigned to the ex-servicemen in any field, public or private, the same has been carried out by them creditably well, setting a good example. For instance, quite lately, ex-serviceman, Major Atul Dev has won the coveted award of Governor of North Eastern States Gold Medal for rendering outstanding services in the North-eastern States and Sikkim.

You may keep them in your private houses, you may give them any job to do, but do not keep them neglected. So far, you have kept them neglected. It is through the kindness of the present Defence Minister that we have started showing our heads up a bit. Otherwise you were not looking after our interests very much as it used to be before.

With this, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I want one thing to be clarified because it is important. The hon. Member was approvingly quoting from one western expert that homosapiens are naturally aggressive. That is what he was quoting. The question is: Is it true and does he approve of it? Because, if he approves of it we reach a conclusion that war is natural and that was the theory of the Nazis in Germany. So, does he approve this? (*Interruptions*). Try to understand...

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. He has not accepted it.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY...Would he clarify? It is of vital interest. He is an experienced Member. He was quoting three dictums. (*Interruptions*). Is it his view? He was quoting three dictums. They are very important.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not want to take the time of the hon. House. We all know that human history is a story of wars. At the same time as we get more civilized, we try to avoid war. That is also part of human history.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सुरक्षा पर लगभग चार हजार करोड़ रुपया हमारा खर्च होने वाला है, लेकिन लोक सभा में बहस के लिए केवल छः घंटे रखे गए हैं और मेरे हिस्से में केवल 9 मिनट आए हैं। (व्यवधान) 9 मिनट में कोई सुरक्षा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय के साथ न्याय नहीं कर सकता है।

सुरक्षा का प्रश्न एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। हमें अपनी स्वतंत्रता को अमर बनाना है। हमारी सीमाएं अक्षुण्ण रहनी चाहिए। हम अपने देश में जिस जीवन-व्यवस्था का विकास कर रहे हैं, बिना विघ्न के हम उसका विकास करते रहें, ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण होना चाहिए। इसका प्रमुख दायित्व हमारी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

सुरक्षा सेवाओं पर आता है । मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि हमारी सुरक्षा सेवाएं देश की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप आचरण करती रही हैं । सारे देश को उनकी वीरता पर गर्व है । सारा सदन इस मामले में सुरक्षा सेवाओं के पीछे है ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने जब से यह पद सम्भाला है, वह देश को बाहरी खतरे के प्रति लगातार जागरूक रखने की कोशिश कर रही हैं । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ विश्वास की खाई पैदा हो गई है । यह खाई पैदा होना बड़ा खतरनाक है । अगर राष्ट्रीय संकटों के बारे में हमारा मतैक्य नहीं है तो उन संकटों पर विजय प्राप्त करने के उपायों के बारे में सहमति कैसे प्राप्त की जा सकती है ?

यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा सेवाओं को राजनीति से अलग रखें । लोकतंत्र में सरकारें बदलेंगी । सुरक्षा सेवाओं की निष्ठा देश के प्रति होनी चाहिए, किसी व्यक्ति या किसी दल के प्रति नहीं । इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो घटनाओं का उल्लेख करना है ।

बम्बई में मजगांव डाकयार्ड है । किसी समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री वहां गई थीं । उस डाकयार्ड का प्रबन्ध हमारी जलसेना करती है । उस समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए महाराष्ट्र के राज्यपाल को भी नियंत्रित किया गया था । मुख्य मंत्री भी बुलाए गए थे । प्रधान मंत्री जहां जायें स्वाभाविक है वहां राज्यपाल और मुख्य मंत्री उपस्थित हों । किन्तु बाद में डाकयार्ड के अधिकारियों से कहा गया कि राज्यपाल को दिया गया निमंत्रण वापिस ले लिया जाना चाहिए । ऐसा क्यों किया गया ? क्या इसलिए कि वह राज्यपाल जनता पार्टी द्वारा नियुक्त थे?...(व्यवधान)....

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मुख्य मंत्री तो जनता पार्टी के नहीं थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी हां, मैं उस पर भी आता हूं ।

फिर डाकयार्ड के अधिकारियों ने कहा केवल राज्यपाल का नियंत्रण रद्द करना हमारे लिए संभव नहीं होगा, इसलिए हम मुख्य मंत्री को भी नहीं बुलाएंगे ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : May I interrupt here. मैं आप को यह समझाती हूं । इस में थोड़ी गलत फहमी हो गई है ।...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस की गलतफहमी हो गई ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : गलतफहमी हमें हुई । ऐसा हुआ था कि जब शुरू में मुझे वहां जाने को कहा तो मैं ने कहा कि समय कम है और अगर वह बहुत फार्मल फंक्शन होगा तो शायद वह हो न सके । इसलिए अगर ऐसा हो कि बिना किसी शोर शार के और इंतजाम के, बस, मैं जा के, कर के आ जाऊं, यह निर्णय हुआ था । बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि हम सब लोगों को बुला रहे हैं, तो म ने कहा कि इस के लिए तो मैं राजी हुई ही नहीं थी । अगर मुझे वे कहते कि राज्यपाल और मुख्य मंत्री को बुला चुके हैं तो उस वक्त मैं फौरन कह देती कि रहने दो । लेकिन यह मेरे ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया और क्यों कि मैं ने कहा

कि बड़े फंक्शन में मैं नहीं आ सकती हूं, इसलिए यह थोड़ा हुआ, क्योंकि राज्यपाल हैं वह, इसलिए नहीं बल्कि मैंने सोचा कि इंतजाम बढ़ेगा और इसलिए वैसे जैसे अपना डिपार्टमेंटल होता है उस प्रकार से करने का सुझाव था ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब आप एलीगेशन वापस ले लीजिए।... **(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री ने कह दिया, अब मैं इस को छोड़ता हूं । मगर अच्छा होता अगर ऐसी घटना न होती ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं भी यही मानती हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दूसरी बात मैं जरा नाजुक कहना चाहता हूं ।

श्री संजय गांधी हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं । हमारे मतभेद उन के साथ उसी दिन समाप्त हो गए जिस दिन वह दुर्घटना में ग्रस्त हो कर हमारे बीच से उठ गए । मगर एक बात मुझे पसंद नहीं आई कि उन के अंतिम संस्कार में भाग लेने के लिए सुरक्षा सेनाओं के तीनों चीफ यूनिफार्म पहन कर, मैडल लगा कर क्यों गए ? ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर टोका टोकी होगी... **(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are sensitive about it. It is their feeling. You do not worry if they say anything... *(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह क्या हो रहा है ? .. **(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have requested him.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप जैसे आदमी से हम यह उम्मीद नहीं करते हैं कि ऐसी बात कहेंगे । . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई इन में से यह कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि वह गए तो गलत गए, उन को नहीं जाना चाहिए था ।.... **(व्यवधान)** . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please, order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर गलत बात नहीं है तो मैं अपनी बात कहूंगा सदन में । .... **(व्यवधान)** ....

फिर यह टोका टोकी क्यों हो रही है ? मैं जिस भावना से बात कर रहा हूं अगर आप यह नहीं समझ सकते तो आप का दुर्भाग्य है और मेरा भी दुर्भाग्य है ।.... **(व्यवधान)**... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समय नहीं जोड़ा जायेगा । ... **(व्यवधान)** ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मानवता की बात कर रहे हैं । संजय गांधी की मृत्यु के बाद मैंने जो शोक श्रद्धांजलि दी थी वह आप में से बहुत लोग नहीं दे सके । लेकिन जो गलत बात हुई है उसको कहा जायेगा । आप मुझ को कहने से रोक नहीं सकते । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : यह क्या बात हुई ? अगर आप इनको नहीं बोलने देंगे तो हाउस कैसे चल सकेगा । (व्यवधान)

रक्षा संत्रालय में राज्य संत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : हम यहां पर बहुत गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि चाहे इस ओर के सदस्य हों या उस ओर के सदस्य हों, वे ऐसी चीजों के बारे में यहां पर बात करें जिनसे हमारी सुरक्षा बढ़ सकती है, हमारी ताकत बढ़ सकती है । समय कम है और अगर हम ऐसे कोई विषयों पर चर्चा करेंगे तो उससे कुछ निकलने वाली बात नहीं है । अभी उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे तीन सेनाधिकारी वहां पर गए थे और ड्रेस में गए थे—ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है । उनकी जो ड्रेस है वह रोज काम करने की ड्रेस है, उनकी वर्किंग ड्रेस है, अगर वे आफिस में भी काम करते हैं तो उसी ड्रेस में काम करते हैं और बाहर भी उसी में काम करते हैं । एक भारत का सुपुत्र हमें छोड़ कर चला गया था उसको श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए वे वहां पर गए हुये थे । अब इस प्रकार की कोई बात निकालकर उनकी भी कीमत कम करना और सेनाधिकारियों की कीमत भी कम करना, इस थोड़े से समय में यहां पर ऐसी बात हमारे लिए शोभाजनक नहीं होगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति बिगड़ रही है । शीत-युद्ध हमारे दर्वाजे पर आ गया है । यह परिस्थिति हमारे लिए और सारे संसार के लिए चिंता का विषय है । दुनिया में तनाव शैथिल्य की जो प्रक्रिया चल रही थी, उसे ठेस लगी है । घातक शस्त्रों की दौड़ तेजी के साथ आरम्भ हो गई है । निशस्त्रीकरण के जो भी प्रयत्न हुए थे, उन पर पानी फिर गया है ।

हम चाहते हैं संसार में शस्त्रों की दौड़ रुके, शस्त्र घटें विशेषकर आणविक शस्त्रों का निशस्त्रीकरण आगे बढ़े । हमारे पड़ोस में क्या हो रहा है, केवल उसी का प्रश्न नहीं है । दुनिया में और भी देश हैं जो अणु क्लब शामिल हो रहे हैं या शामिल हो गए हैं । हमने सही फैसला किया था कि हम नान प्रोलिफो-रेशन ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेंगे । वह संधि भेदभाव मूलक है । लेकिन अगर आणविक शस्त्रों की दौड़ चलती रहेगी, नये नये देश उस दौड़ में शामिल होते रहेंगे तो फिर भारत जैसे लोकतन्त्रवादी देश को जहां अंतिम फैसला जनता करती है, अपने सभी रास्ते खोलकर रखने पड़ेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट में जोकि 155 पेज की रिपोर्ट है, अगर इसका पहला प्रश्न आप छोड़ दें और दूसरे पृष्ठ का आधा छोड़ दें तो इस समय जो खतरे का अहसास है, यह पूरी रिपोर्ट उसको उद्घटित नहीं करती । कितना खतरा है, कहां से खतरा है ? प्रधानमंत्री ने किसी भाषण में कहा कि जो पुराने स्रोत थे, जहां से पहले खतरा आया था, वहां से भी आ सकता है, अन्य दिशाओं से भी खतरा आ सकता है । नए गठबन्धन हो सकते हैं, जमीन से, आसमान से, समुद्र से हम खतरे में पड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में न संसद को विश्वास में लिया गया है और न ही देश को विश्वास में लिया गया है । यहां तक कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के साथ भी इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करना उचित नहीं समझा है । आखिर, हमें अगर देश की सुरक्षा करनी

है तो सेनाओं के साथ साथ उसमें सम्पूर्ण देशवासियों को लगाना पड़ेगा और अगर इस बारे में एक अविश्वास की खाई पैदा होती है तो यह देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी ।

इस रिपोर्ट के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर कहा गया है—पिछले कि वर्ष से भारत के पास-पड़ोस का सुरक्षा परिवेश बहुत ही तनावपूर्ण होता जा रहा है और रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है—अफगानिस्तान में 1979 के अन्त में जो घटनायें घटी वह अनेकपूर्ण घटनाओं की चरम परिस्थिति के रूप में थी । अफगानिस्तान में रूसी सैना के हस्तक्षेप से पहले ऐसी कौन सी घटनायें हुई जिनसे हस्तक्षेप का औचित्य सिद्ध होता है । क्या हस्तक्षेप, मेरा मतलब है इन्टरफियरेंस और इन्टरवेंशन सेनाओं का प्रत्यक्ष जाना—यह एक ही स्तर पर रखने वाली चीजें हैं। रूस ने अफगानिस्तान में सेनायें भेज दी । अमरीका सैनिक अड्डों को मजबूत कर रहा है, नए सैनिक गठबन्धन कर रहा है, हमारे पड़ोस में नए घातक हथियार देने का फैसला करने जा रहा है । इन सारी परिस्थितियों में हमारी सुरक्षा नीति को हमारी विदेश नीति का सम्बल चाहिए, सहारा चाहिए । मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यह सहारा प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा हैं । कोई अफगानिस्तान का सैनिक हल नहीं चाहता । अफगानों के लिए कोई अपनी जान देने वाला नहीं है । हमारे देखते-देखते बहादुर अफगान गुलाम हो गये । गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ का काबुली वाला हमारे देखते-देखते मर गया । गुरूदेव के देश ने कुछ नहीं किया । अगर रूसी सैनिक अफगानिस्तान में बने रहते हैं तो क्रिया प्रतिक्रिया का ऐसा चक्कर चलता रहेगा जो हमारे भी लिए कल जाकर खतरा बनेगा और आज भी खतरा बन रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें—रूसी सैनिक हस्तक्षेप से पहले अफगानिस्तान में ऐसी कौन सी घटनायें हुई, जिनके कारण रूसी हस्तक्षेप उचित था ?

यह सुझाव आया था कि अफगानिस्तान में बाहरी हस्तक्षेप भी न हो और रूस की सेनायें भी निकल जायें, इसके लिए गुटनिरपेक्ष देश आगे आकर पहल कर सकते हैं , वहां सेना के दस्ते भेज सकते हैं, सीमा पर देखरेख का इन्तजाम कर सकते हैं। मुझे नहीं मालूम भारत सरकार के उस प्रस्ताव को आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया या बढ़ाया तो उस सम्बन्ध में रूस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय में कोई नियोजन कमेटी है । मुझे नहीं मालूम वह कितने लम्बे काल के बारे में नियोजन कर रही है । अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियां बड़ी तेजी से बदल रही हैं, लेकिन हम एडहाक फैसला करके नहीं चल सकते । दस पन्द्रह साल के परस-पैक्टिव प्लानिंग की जरूरत है । आज एक सवाल है, कि हम अपना सैनिक बल कितना बढ़ायें । सेना हमारे पास है । वायुसेना को कितना और बलवान किया जाय ? समुद्र की ओर से भी संकट आ सकता है । हमारी सर्वोच्च सेनाओं की क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं ? मैं थोड़े ही दिन सरकार में रहा हूं, इस लिये मैं ज्यादा अनुभवी होने का दावा नहीं कर सकता.... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : गल्ती से आ गये थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो लोग आप को लाये, वे ही हम को लाये थे। लेकिन आप आये तो ठीक था, हम आये तो गल्ती थी ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज समय आ गया है कि हम इस बात पर विचार करें कि क्या किसी ऐसी संस्था की आवश्यकता है जो पर्सपेक्टिव प्लानिंग कर सके, जो तीनों सेनाओं की शाखाओं की आवश्यकताओं और राष्ट्र के सामने चुनौतियों को समग्रता में देख सके।

उदाहरण के लिये टैंक का जबाब टैंक है, मगर रक्षा के मामलों को जो जानते हैं वे कहते हैं कि टैंक का जबाब एन्टी टैंक मिसाइल है । 5 साल बाद उस में क्या अन्तर आयेगा, कहा नहीं जा सकता ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियाँ भी बदल सकती हैं । सोवियत संघ आज हमारा मित्र है । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह मित्र रहेगा, मगर हमें हर तरह की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार करना है। चीन और रूस के सम्बन्ध आज अच्छे नहीं हैं लेकिन वे सम्बन्ध सुधर भी सकते हैं । चीन के आन्तरिक परिवर्तन किस सीमा तक जायेंगे कोई नही जानता । दस साल बाद हम दशक की बात कर रहे हैं, दस साल में किस तरह की चुनौतियां आयेंगी और उन का उत्तर देने के लिये हमारे सामने कौन से आपशन्ज होंगे, केवल एक द्वार खुले रखना काफी नहीं है इसका विचार जरूरी है । एक महान शक्ति पर आवश्यकता से अधिक निर्भर रहना खतरनाक है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सारी बातों पर विचार के लिए सरकार कमीशन आन डिफेन्स बनाने का विचार कर सकती है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत कमीशन्ज बन चुके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज ही सबेरे आप ने इकानामिक्स रिफार्म्ज कमीशन का ऐलान किया है । अरे, कुछ तो दिमाग से बोलो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार डिफेन्स के बारे में एक व्हाइट पेपर प्रकाशित करने का विचार करे । पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों को भी बहुत कुछ बताने की जरूरत है । सिक्योरिटी अगल है, सीक्रेसी अलग है । हमारे यहां हर बात, जो भी सेना से सम्बन्धित है, गुप्त है । क्या खर्च हो रहा है ? क्या सेना में अपव्यय नहीं हो रहा ? इसे देखना होगा ।

रिसर्च और डवेलपमेंट के बारे में भी मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं । इस बजट में 70 करोड़ रुपया हम ने उस के लिये रखा है । अभी तक हम ने करोड़ों रुपया रिसर्च और डेवेलपमेंट पर खर्च किया है—इस का मूल्यांकन होना चाहिये कि हम ने रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट में कितनी प्रगति की है ? हमें देश को सैनिक साज सामान के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना होगा । आवश्यकता पड़ी तो हम जगुआर लेने का निर्णय करते हैं । टैंकों की आवश्यकता है तो हम दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं । विजयन्त टैंक का विकास जैसा होना चाहिये था, क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

1972 में हम ने यह फैसला किया था कि "एअरक्रेफ्ट डवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट" शुरू करें और हम उम्मीद करते थे कि उसके अन्तर्गत हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी होगी—मगर पूरी नहीं हुई । 1970 में हम ने भारत डायनैमिक्स लि० की स्थापना की थी, मगर उस में क्या उत्पादन हुआ इस की जानकारी नहीं है।

हम मिसाइल्ज बाहर से ला रहे हैं। सिलिकोन के बारे में तो किसी अधिकारी को "पद्मश्री" तक दे दिया गया। मगर

16.00 hrs.

मुझे बताया गया कि हम अभी तक सिलीकोन का आयात कर रहे हैं। अगर यह गलत है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह चाहूंगा कि वे मुझे सही करें। राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न हुआ था। पाटिल साहब जवाब दे रहे थे। एक ही दिन एक प्रश्न के दो उत्तर दिये गये।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वो० पाटिल) : उसे समझने की जरूरत है, वह साइंटीफिक मामला था।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यही तो मुश्किल है कि सारी समझ उधर इकट्ठा हो गई है, इधर तो तब नासमझ हैं!

मेरा निवेदन है कि रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट को हमें मजबूत करना है और ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करना है कि हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं का सारा साज-सामान अपने ही देश में बना सकें। महा-शक्तियों का ढंग यह है कि वे हमें उपकरण तो देती हैं मगर उसके स्पेयर्स नहीं देती हैं, स्पेयर्स देती हैं तो दो हफ्ते के तीन हफ्ते के। इसलिए जब भारत और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई होती है, तो दो-तीन हफ्तों में ही खत्म हो जाती है। न उनके पास हथियार रहते हैं और न हमारे पास हथियार रहते हैं। पाकिस्तान और भारत दोनों के लिए यह कसौटी का काल है, इस भूखण्ड की सुरक्षा जुड़ी हुई है। देश का विभाजन हो गया। फिर भी हम सुरक्षा को टुकड़ों में नहीं देख सकते दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस्लामाबाद और नई दिल्ली ने, दोनों ने, इस भूखण्ड में परिस्थितियों में जो गुणात्मक परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसकी चुनौती को नहीं समझा और एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर को हाथ से निकल जाने दिया। पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की जरूरत नहीं है। पाकिस्तान उन हथियारों से सोवियत संघ से नहीं लड़ सकता। पाकिस्तान की 16 डिवीजनें अफगानिस्तान की सीमाओं पर नहीं लगी हैं, वे हमारी सीमाओं पर लगी हैं। पाकिस्तान को आवश्यकता है राजनीतिक स्थिरता की, आर्थिक विकास की। मगर हम इस भूखण्ड के सारे देशों को अपने साथ ले कर नहीं चल पा रहे हैं, इस बात को हमें मान लेना चाहिए। मैं एक छोटी सी घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। वह छोटी घटना बड़ी न हो जाए, इसका मुझे डर है। श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति हमारे देश में आए थे राष्ट्र मंडल देशों से सम्बन्धित एक सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए। आल इण्डिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन की ओर से उन का इन्टरव्यू लेने का प्रबन्ध हुआ था। इन्टरव्यू रिकार्ड कर लिया गया टेलीविजन के लिए, मगर वह इन्टरव्यू दिखाया नहीं गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह सूचना मंत्री बता सकते हैं या प्रधान मंत्री जी को बताना होगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट) : आप बताइए ना।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्योंकि शायद उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें कही थीं, जो नई दिल्ली को रूचिकर प्रतीत नहीं हुई। क्या एक पड़ोसी राष्ट्र के अध्यक्ष, पड़ौसी राष्ट्र के नेता के साथ हमारा

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

यह व्यवहार होगा। इस देश में विचारों की स्वतंत्रता है। हमें आलोचना सुनने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए। इसकी लंकावासियों के मन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई होगी? घटना छोटी है, मगर तनाव पैदा करती है। हमें अपने पड़ौसियों से व्यवहार करते समय आवश्यकता से अधिक चौकन्ना रहना है। वे आकार में छोटे हैं, जन-बल में छोटे हैं, शस्त्र-बल में छोटे हैं, और आर्थिक प्रगति की दृष्टि से भी हमसे पीछे हैं। उन के मन में निराधार आशंकाएं भी हैं। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम उन्हें साथ लेकर चलें। यह ठीक है कि उन्हें साथ ले कर चलने के लिए हम राष्ट्र के महत्वपूर्ण हितों की बलि नहीं चढ़ा सकते लेकिन राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा करते हुए **स्टाइल आफ फंक्शनिंग** काम का तरीका ऐसा हो सकता है कि पड़ौसी को छोटा बना कर उसका समर्थन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश न की जाए।

16.04 hrs.

Mr. Speaker in the chair.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): बाजपेयी जी, हम कभी ऐसा नहीं करते, आप ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं।

Post Masters at a higher level] (8)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This has nothing to do with sugar.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जब अन्तिम बिन्दू पर आ गया हूं। 1973 में भी श्री डी० पी० धर, जो प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमेन थे, उन्होंने सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को एक पत्र लिखा था। उस पत्र की पंक्तियां मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं —

"We must look at the whole broad spectrum of international relationships to identify our foes and our friends. Is a policy of detente with everyone in our national interests? It would, on the other hand, appear that for years to come the U.S.A. will remain our most powerful enemy."

मैं नहीं जानता कि यह पत्र प्रधान मंत्री की अनुमति से लिखा गया था या नहीं लिखा गया था। अगर उस समय हमारा दोस्तों और दुश्मनों का असेसमेंट यह था तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1981 में क्या असेसमेंट है? हम किसी देश को स्थायी तौर पर शत्रु मान कर चलें, क्या यह ठीक है? सब के साथ मैत्री सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में क्या बुराई है? यह ठीक है कि जिससे हमारे हित अधिक मिलेंगे उस से अधिक मित्रता होगी। एक बड़ी शक्ति के नाते और एक विशाल राष्ट्र के नाते हम रक्षा के सवाल को विदेश नीति से और गृह नीति अलग नहीं कर सकते। ईरान के शाह ने सारे हथियार इकट्ठे किए, लेकिन जनता पलट गयी तो उनका तख्ता भी पलट गया। हमारे पड़ौस में भी हथियार किसी को बचाने वाले नहीं हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री ने रेली में भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि किसान का एक बेटा फौज में है और एक बेटा किसान है। स्पष्टतः किसान और जवान दोनों जुड़े हुए हैं। हम रक्षा और विकास को अलग नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए रक्षा की दुरगामी योजना बनाते समय देश के पूर्ण विकास और उस विकास का लाभ अधिक से अधिक लोगों को कैसे मिले, इस पहलू की भी हमें उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय मन बने और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह मन बने। इसकी जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर है कि वह कहां तक इस सम्बन्ध में तैयार हैं।

मैंने पिछले वर्ष कहा था कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय प्रधान मंत्री को नहीं लेना चाहिए, लेकिन अब मैं सोचता हूं कि कम से कम सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर तो उनके दर्शन हो जाते हैं।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जिन डिमाण्ड्स पर यह सदन इस वक्त चर्चा कर रहा है उन पर बोलते हुए मेरे पूर्व बोलने वाले वक्ता ने उनके महत्व को कुछ समझा और उसके महत्व को कुछ न समझ कर ऐसी बहुत सी बातें कहीं।

सबसे पहले तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज जहां तक हमारे देश का सवाल है, हम कुल मिला कर अपनी रक्षा के ऊपर टोटल जी० एन० पी० का 3.5 परसेंट खर्च करते हैं जबकि हमारे पड़ौस के अन्दर पाकिस्तान अपने जी० एन० पी० का 6.5 परसेंट खर्च कर रहा है। उसके अलावा पांच सौ मिलियन डालर के शस्त्रास्त्र भी उसे देने की बात चल रही है। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जब यहां पर बोलेंगे तो विस्तार से वे स्पष्ट बात कहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे क्षमा करें मैं उनके भाषण से यह नहीं समझ पाया कि उनका किस बात पर जोर है। वे अपने भाषण में कहने लगे कि हम किस को मित्र बनाना चाहते हैं, किस को दुश्मन बनाना चाहते हैं। एक जो हमारा मित्र है वह कल को हमारा दुश्मन भी हो सकता है। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि आखिर वे क्या कहना चाहते हैं? चेयरमेन साहब, यह बात पहले भी वे कई बार कह चुके हैं। जब वे विदेश मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया था कि कांग्रेस की जो नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति थी, उसको इस प्रकार से टिल्ट किया जाए जिससे कि चीन और यू० एस० ए० को नजदीक लाने का प्रयत्न हो।

अध्यक्ष जी मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हम डिफेंस की बात कर रहे हैं तो पिछले वर्षों के अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ उसको हम अपने दिमाग से दूर करके नहीं चल सकते। आज पाकिस्तान को जो शस्त्रास्त्र दिए जा रहे हैं, वे इसीलिए नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं कि वह सोवियत रूस का मुकाबला करे। कोई भी व्यक्ति यह समझ सकता है कि सोवियत रूस से लड़ने के लिए ये शस्त्रास्त्र नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। कहने के लिए कहा जाता है कि गल्फ कंट्रीज की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए पाकिस्तान को मजबूत किया जा रहा है, लेकिन यह प्रयत्न तो ईरान में भी किया गया था दूसरी जगहों पर भी किया गया लेकिन वे सब असफल हुए, जबकि सत्य यह है कि इतिहास में कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से इस देश पर हमले हुए और हमारे देश को उनका मुकाबला करना पड़ा। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी आज यह भी सत्य है कि कोई भी दुनियां का मुल्क यह कह कर नहीं चल सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति अग्रेशन की रही है। भारत हमेशा अग्रेशन के खिलाफ रहा है और जैसा कि अभी कहा गया, मैं समझता हूं कि बंगलादेश का उदाहरण अपने आप आप में इस प्रकार का उदाहरण है जबकि यही प्रधानमंत्री जो कि इस समय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी हैं, इसके जमाने में बंगलादेश में बड़ी तादाद में हमारी फौजें थीं, लेकिन उनकी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हम वहां से लौट कर चले आए। यह उदाहरण हमारे देश ने प्रस्तुत किया है। हमारे देश की नीति कतई अग्रेशन की नहीं है। फिर पाकिस्तान के अन्दर इतने शस्त्रास्त्र

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

इकट्ठा करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर दबाव रखा जाए। अमेरिका कहता है कि ये शस्त्र हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम में नहीं लाए जायेंगे। पहले भी हमेशा शस्त्र देने के मौके पर उसने कहा कि ये शस्त्र हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम में नहीं आयेंगे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कभी भी अमरीका की तरफ से इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया और हमेशा अमरीका के शस्त्र हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम में लिए गए।

अध्यक्ष जी, आज दुनिया में कहां क्या हो रहा है, इस बात में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन हमें इस बात पर निगाह रखकर चलना होगा कि आज चाइना, यू० एस० ए० और पाकिस्तान का एक एक्सिस बना है, जो हमारे देश के लिए एक तरह से चैलेंज है, खतरा है, इसको हमें ध्यान में रखकर ही चलना होगा। चाइना के साथ जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे, हमने काफी मित्रता की बात की लेकिन उनकी एक्सपेंशनिस्ट की नीति थी। उसका परिणाम उस मौके पर यह हुआ कि हमने फौज पर कम खर्च किया, जिसका लाभ उठाकर के उन्होंने हम पर हमला किया। कहने को तो वे आज भी कहते हैं कि हमारी इच्छा हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दोस्ती की है, लेकिन दोस्ती का क्या परिणाम होता है ?

जनता पार्टी ने कहा कि हमने पड़ोसियों से मित्रता बनाने की कोशिश की। क्या चाइना ने जमीन लौटा दी, क्या पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर का सवाल समाप्त किया ? क्या हम पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते ? "ताशकंद" समझौते में, जो कि कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में हुआ, क्या उसमें हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की और हमारे देश की नीति समझौते में साथ एग्जिस्ट करने की नहीं थी ? क्या शिमला पैक्ट में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की यह कोशिश नहीं थी कि पाकिस्तान के साथ मेलजोल से रहा जाए, लेकिन पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो गड़बड़ियां होती हैं, अशांति होती है, वहां के शासक उस असन्तोष को हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान की ओर मोड़ने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं और उन चीजों को जब हम निगाह में लेकर चलेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है कि आप 10 वर्ष बाद क्या होगा, या 20 वर्ष बाद क्या होगा, किसका किससे गठ-बन्धन होगा, उन सवालों में जाने के बजाए आज जो कुछ हो रहा है उस बारे में हम निगाह कर के चलें। आज क्या हो रहा है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज हमारे पड़ोस के अन्दर इस बात की तैयारी की जा रही है कि पाकिस्तान को पूरे तौर से शस्त्रों से सुसज्जित किया जाए। इस खतरे से आंख मोड़ कर चलने की बात करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह इस देश की आजादी के साथ खतरा मोल लेना होगा, इस देश को नुकसान में डालने वाली बात होगी। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके बारे में देश को सजग करने की बात करती हैं, देश के अन्दर इस हवा को फैलाने की बात करती हैं कि यह खतरा हमारे सामने खड़ा हो रहा है, अगर उसको समझ कर यू० एस० ए० आर्म्स न दे तो हम यह नहीं कहते कि खतरा पैदा करो—अगर आर्म्स नहीं देते हैं तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन अगर आर्म्स देते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, इस देश की आजादी को पसन्द करने वाला

इस बात को इन्कार कर के नहीं चल सकता है कि उन शस्त्रों से खतरा किसी को पैदा होगा तो वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पैदा होने वाला है । इस बात से आज हम इन्कार करके नहीं चल सकते और इसकी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जो ध्यान दिलवाती हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर अविश्वास की भावना पैदा नहीं की जानी चाहिए । तो आप कहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर अविश्वास की भावना नहीं पैदा की जानी चाहिए । किस अविश्वास की भावना ? अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खतरा दरवाजे पर है और हम जो यह कहते हैं इसका मतलब यह है कि देश की विल पावर को, आर्म्ड फोर्सेज की विल पावर को हम यह कह कर के मुगालते में डालना चाहते हैं कल ऐग्रेशन हो जाए तो देश इस मुगालते में रह जाए कि क्या ऐग्रेशन हुआ या वास्तव में हममें कोई गड़बड़ी की कि जिसकी वजह से यह नौबत पेश आयी । मैं समझता हूं कि किसी राजनैतिक कारण से या किसी और वजह से जो वास्तविकता है उसकी तरफ से ध्यान न मोड़ा जाए, नहीं तो उसका असर बहुत उल्टा होता है । आपको मालूम है, अध्यक्ष जी, जब चाइना से लड़ाई हुई तो वह शस्त्रास्त्रों से ही नहीं लड़ रहा था बल्कि दूसरी तरफ बोर्डर से बराबर यह प्रचार कर रहा था सिपाहियों के अन्दर कि भाईयों देखो नक्शे में यह जमीन हमारी है तुम इधर न आना । वैसे ही अगर आज यह प्रचार किया जाता है कि नहीं पाकिस्तान की दोस्ती की इच्छा है हम ही कुछ अपनी समस्याओं की वजह से कोई समस्या खड़ी करना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं देश को यह कह कर के सबसे बड़ा अहित करने की बात होगी । क्योंकि यह तो निश्चित बात है कि देश की कोई ऐग्रेसिव पालिसी नहीं रही है । आज देश के अन्दर कोई नया प्रधान मंत्री नहीं आ गया, बल्कि वही प्रधान मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने बांगला देश के अन्दर जा कर उसको आजाद करके बांगला देश से लौट कर फौजें लौट कर वापिस आ गईं । तो यह कोई समझता हो कि टेरिटरी को लेने वाला कोई नया आ गया है तब भी यह कहने की गुंजाइश होती । लेकिन राजनीति के लिहाज से कभी रशिया के बारे में बात कहनी हो, रशिया से कोई नाराजगी हो तो भारत सरकार को बीच में ला कर के उलझाया जाएगा, यह उचित नहीं है । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज के दिन, जैसा मैंने कहा, कौन नहीं चाहता, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कह चुकी देश की स्थिति स्पष्ट है कि पड़ौसियों से हम झगड़ा नहीं चाहते । लेकिन कोई देश के अन्दर शस्त्र इतने इकट्ठे करे और हम यह भी न कहें कि शस्त्रों का दुरूपयोग किया जा सकता है । कल जाकर के, और इसका खतरा है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह अपना कर्त्तव्य पूरा नहीं करना होगा ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी तो यह मान्यता है कि जैसे शस्त्रों के दबाव के नीचे पाकिस्तान दबना चाहता है, जैसे वियतनाम ने गलती की शस्त्र लेकर के उसी प्रकार पाकिस्तान भी गलती करने जा रहा है । न तो वह अपने आप कोई अफगानिस्तान में जा कर के रूस से लड़ पायेगा, न किसी ओर से कुछ कर पायेगा, आखिर जा कर के उस देश को ही नुकसान होने वाला है, और उसी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा हानि पहुंचने का अंदेशा पैदा होगा ।

अध्यक्ष जी, हम सभी जानते हैं, और माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि हमें बाहर से शस्त्र मंगाने की इतनी जरूरत पड़ती है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

कि कई देशों ने, और आपको मालूम होगा पिछली जब लड़ाई चल रही थी पाकिस्तान के साथ तो पाकिस्तान के रहनुमाओं ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी आजादी के बाद अपनी जरूरत के बहुत से शस्त्र बनाने शुरू कर दिये हैं, जब कि हम पूरी तरह से दूसरों पर निर्भर हैं । कांग्रेस के राज के आने के बाद जहां पहले राइफल हमें मंगानी पड़ती थी और चीन के साथ जब लड़ाई हुई तो ऊंची हाइट पर लड़ने के लिए, हमारे पास राइफल्स नहीं थी, उस राइफल को हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता था, ऑटोमैटिक राइफल मंगानी पड़ती थी, आज हमने देश को इतना आत्म निर्भर किया है कि उनको बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रही । तो यह भी कांग्रेस ने किया है इन पिछले सालों के अन्दर कि आज गर्व के साथ हम अपना सर ऊंचा कर के चल सकते हैं ।

शस्त्रास्त्र या अच्छे सोफिस्टीकेटेड वैपन्स के लिए इकोनामिक बेस स्ट्रांग चाहिए, और मैं समझता हूं कि अध्यक्ष जी, विरोध पक्ष के नेता भी इस बात को मानेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी जनता को भूखे मार पर आर्म्स रेस में नहीं डाला। हमने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि देशवासियों को पहले खाने पीने में आत्मनिर्भरता दें । हमने उसमें कामयाबी हासिल की, और चीजों में भी कामयाबी हासिल की । हमने अपना एक बेस बनाने की कोशिश की जिसके जरिये हम अपने आप में आत्म निर्भरता लायें, केवल आर्म्स रेस में न पड़ कर के, हर चीज को बनाने में जायें । तो वह हमारा उद्देश्य नहीं रहा आर्म्स रेस में पड़ने का, और मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक रहा है कि हम इस चीज में न पड़ कर के हमने अपना इकोनामिक और सोशल डेवलपमेंट किया, और आज पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी इस देश को दी । यह सारी चीजें करने में यह देश अपने आप के अन्दर दुनिया में एक अपना स्वयं उदाहरण रख कर के चलता है ।

अभी हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के सी० पी० (एम) के सदस्य ने कहा कि आर्मी के अन्दर पोलिटिकली साउंड थिंकिंग नहीं है, उनमें पोलिटिक्स होनी चाहिए और इस मामले में मेन स्ट्रीम से वह दूर हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर इन 30 वर्षों में हमारी जो अलग-अलग सर्विसेज हैं, उन्होंने इस बात को साबित किया है कि जब भी देश पर संकट आकर खड़ा हुआ है, उन्होंने हिम्मत और हौसले के साथ दुनिया को बताया है कि हमारे देश की फौजें चाहे आकाश की हों या और जगहों की हों, उन्होंने बिना किसी झिझक के देश का साथ दिया है । आज उन हालात के लिए हम उनके लिए कुछ भी कह कर चलें, यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी जी ने कहा कि डिफेंस पर 4 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हम तो अपने यहां इस खर्च को कर रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे पड़ौस में छोटा-सा देश है जिसको विदेशों से इतनी सहायता मिल रही है, यू एस ए से मिल रही है, चीन से मिल रही है

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): He has not made any grievances about that.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : आपने कहा कि इतने कम समय के अन्दर आप इतनी बड़ी राशि को यहां मन्जूर करवाना चाहते हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह खर्चा तो कम है । मैं अपने

वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि खासतौर से नेवी को स्ट्रैन्थन करने के लिए जितना और ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़े, वह करें क्योंकि इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है । पहले तो हमारे लैंड बोर्डर्स पर ही खतरे थे लेकिन जबकि अब ओशन में खतरे की काफी एक्टिविटीज बढ़ गई है, तो नेवी को जबर्दस्त तरीके से स्ट्रैंथन करने की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिये मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन की जो आवश्यकता पड़े, उसको खर्च करने की कोशिश की जाये ।

आर एंड डी के लिए आपने कहा कि कुछ नहीं हुआ । मैं समझता हूं कि आप भी विदेश मंत्री रह चुके हैं, आप जानते हैं कि कुछ हुआ है या नहीं । लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है अटल जी के भाषण से, क्योंकि वह विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों के मौके पर बोल नहीं पाये थे, इसलिए उन्होंने सोचा कि आज मौका है, इसलिए वह बात भी आज इस भाषण में वह बोल लिये । कुछ तो इसमें रैलेवेन्ट था, और कुछ नहीं था तब भी उन्होंने सारी बात यहां कह दी । उन्होंने वह बहुत सी बातें भी यहां कह दीं जो सीधे डिफेंस से ताल्लुक नहीं रखती थीं, लेकिन उन्होंने मौका ठीक ढूंढ़ा है इस बात के लिए कि आज उन बातों को कहकर चलें ।

जहां तक आर्म्ड फोर्सेज की कुछ बातें हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूं । सभी जानते हैं कि जो लोअर रेंज के सिपाही या दूसरे होते हैं, उनकी रिटायर होने की एज कम होती है, आम तौर से 32, 35 साल की ऐज में रिटायर हो जाते हैं ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अब तो 37 साल एज कर दी गई है ।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : हो सकता है ।

बी० एस० एफ० की ड्यूटी बार्डर पर लगती है, वह बार्डर को गार्ड करते हैं जैसे हमारे राजस्थान, पंजाब और दूसरी जगहों पर । सी० आर० पी० और पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्ज में भर्ती होती है उनमें रिटायर्ड फौजियों का भी काफी बड़ी बल्क संख्या में स्क्रीनिंग कर के या और तरीके से जो अच्छे हों उन सारे लोगों को इन आर्गेनाइजेशन्स में रिक्रूट किया जाये तो आपकी ट्रेनिंग का खर्चा भी कम हो जायेगा और ये लोग बार्डर्स की कंडीशन से भी वाकिफ मिलेंगे । जब कभी हौस्टेलिटीज की सिचुएशन पैदा हो तो इससे आर्मी और बी० एस० एफ० के बीच ज्यादा को-आर्डिनेशन आसानी से होगा । एक दूसरे को अच्छी तरह से समझ पायेंगे । इसलिए इस बात पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । आशा है आप इस पर सोचेंगे ।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा वक्त न ले कर इन्हीं चीजों के लिए निवेदन करूंगा । मुझे आशा है कि जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, अगर यह ज्यादा भी होती तो भी यह सदन एक मत से उन्हें स्वीकार करता, इन्हें स्वीकार करेगा और हमारी सुरक्षा ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत रहेगी ।

मुझे इस बारे में कोई खतरा नहीं है, चाहे पाकिस्तान के पास यू० एस० ए० के अस्त्र-शस्त्र आयें और चाहे किसी भी प्रकार से। पाकिस्तान अपने को आर्म्ड कर के चले वह पाकिस्तान को ही हानिकारक होंगे, हमारे देश की आजादी को कोई खतरा नहीं होने वाला है

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया]

यह निश्चित तरीके से मेरी मान्यता है और मैं समझता हूं कि जिस चीज के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जनमत बना रही हैं जिस खतरे की तरफ ध्यान दिला रही हैं, उसमें विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी यदि सहयोग दें तो वह देश के हित में होगा और देश में जो मतैक्य स्थापित करने वाली बात कही जाती है, वह भी स्थापित करने में बल मिलेगा ।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grant of the Defence Ministry. One is always at a disadvantage when one speaks after Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee because he on account of his rhetoric, oratory and wizardly of words keeps the House spell-bound, but his speech was rather interesting. In fact, he started off by saying that this debate should be kept above party lines because it was a question of national security and defence, but, thereafter, as is his practice, he went into the narrow and sectarian angle of bringing in the party matters. If one goes to the policy of the Janata Party in the last election manifesto on which ticket he has been elected to this House. this is what was stated:

> "A constructive and imaginative foreign policy is a country's best defence. The Party will, however, fully maintain defence preparedness and ensure that the superior training and strategy of the armed forces is best matched with the best possible weaponry and equipment, indigenously produced or procured from varied and dependable sources that will not cut off in a crisis, with due regard to cost-effectiveness."

Then, in the same breadth, he criticised the acquisition of arms and ammunition which are necessary for modernising our armed forces.

While identifying the threat perception the threat to our national security. he tried to ridicule the Prime Minister for alerting the people of India as well as having informed the nation on the question of national security.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have seen how in 1962, because we were not psychologically prepared, nor militarily prepared, we had to learn a bitter lesson from the Chinese. Therefore, if the Prime Minister was doing her duty to the country, she was only living upto the expectation of the people who had given a massive mandate to her only fifteen months earlier. She was resorting to the most democratic method of taking the people and the Parliament into confidence. When she identified the threats which are developing to our security, she was not trying to raise a bogey as has been made out by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

While talking about nuclear disarmament I would like to remind Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that in 1974 and 1975. Shri Advani, the then president of his party—he himself was also the President of their party—had spoken about producing the atom bomb and the cow-dung. I suppose, that wiser sense has since prevailed and he is probably now thinking of nuclear disarmament, and in fact, getting into the mainstream of the thinking of the world.

Very rightly, Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee has pointed out that our air force must get the best equipment because of the present hostile environments, dangers from the sea and the role which the Navy also has to play in the hostile environments and developments and the changing situation in the Indian Ocean. If he had taken the trouble to go through the Defence Ministry's report, he would have found that the Report has exactly pinpointed these things when it refers to defence planning.

Having been a former Foreign Affairs Minister, he knows very well that in the affairs of foreign relations, there are no permanent foes and no permanent friends. Only permanent interests. He himself was subjected to this when he visited China on invitation. The Chinese decided to attack one of our friendly countries. Today also when his erstwhile colleague, Prof. Swamy is visiting China, the Chinese military delegation is visiting Pakistan. I am sure they are not going their for talks on economic development. They are visiting there on a military question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Strange coincidence.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The CPM Spokesman, Mr. Biswas referred to the fact that armed forces are isolated from the mainstream. I do not blame him because from the place he hails from, it will be very difficult for him to appreciate. Had he belonged to Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh or Rajasthan, he would have known how every household, every man and woman and child is intimately connected and interested for the welfare of the Armed Forces personnel and every household has a stake to play in the armed forces in the country. It is only because of this interaction and the intimate relation with the civil population that our armed forces are doing their vigilance on the borders, resting assured that civil population is absolutely behind them.

Sir, I would like to give my comments on this Annual Report. First of all I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister the Defence Minister and the Defence Ministry for having done a very delicate balancing in formulating this year's Defence Budget. Although the 400 crores increase as compared to last year is being nullified due to the inflation, Pay and Pensions and certain rise in the fuel prices, Petroleum oil and lubricants, they have seen to it that the modernisation, the acquisition and the increase in mobolity, fire-power and improvement in the communications which is of vital importance as well as the welfare measures have not been lost sight of. In my opinion, the equipment, the training, the welfare measures go a long way and in fact, they are the single largest factor for the maintenance of moral and motivation which is essential for any Armed Force of any country to fulfil its obligations to the country.

The Defence Planning as well as the perceptives which have been identified in the Report has taken into consideration the geo-political and the geo-strategic situation which is developing in this sub-continent. Not only in this sub-continent, but also in the littoral and peripheral areas in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, our Defence preparedness must be geared up keeping this in view.

I would not like to go into the details of the figures which have been very lucidly and abundantly supplied by Gen. Sparrow in his opening speech. I would only like to pose a few questions that in the last decade, about four and a half bullion dollars of arms have been pumped into the sub-continent by the super-powers and now there is effort both by China as well as the United States to arm Pakistan with another ten billion dollars worth of arms, equipment, supplies and spares. What is the Government's thinking or how would the Government like to tackle this question and of having the deterrents. from the sea, air and land. Based on what had appeared in the newspapers and what has been agitating the minds of Members of Parliament, a Calling Attention Motion was discussed last week in this House about the massive arms aid to Pakistan; because with generation of equipment which we have, we may not probably be, in my humble opinion, able to pose a sufficient or adequate deterrent to the arms and equipment which Pakistan to seeking to acquire. At the same

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time, the Arab States have allowed Pakistani pilots and men to train themselves in their equipments, as well as train the Arab States in such equipment. Should these equipments find their way into Pakistan, what measures will our Government like to take? If the Government takes us into confidence in this regard, we will be very grateful.

Foreign affairs and Defence are both complementary to each other. This is not what I say; this is what military strategists like Sir Basil Lidddle Hart and Carl Von Clausewise as also military philosophers, thinkers and students of military sciences have said India can stay clear of Super Power rivalry, continue its policy of genuine non-alignment and also follow an independent policy, only if we are militarily and economically strong. Whereas we have taken care in respect of western, eastern and the northern sectors of our country as far as defence preparedness or deployment of forces is concerned, it is the south of India, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian sea that we have, in my opinion, to specially look at. In this context, I would not like to quote or refer either any Soviet or American experts, to which my friends on the other side are very allergic, but I would like to refer to one of our own serving Admirals viz. Admiral Mr. Roy who is now commanding the Eastern Naval Command. In the United Services Institute Journal, he has very rightly pointed out that the changing relations between the sea and the State have encouraged the Super Powers to register their presence in the Indian Ocean not only for military or political reasons, but also basically for economic reasons.

The Minister of Science and Technology referred—this very morning, while replying to a Starred Question, and also when he answeed my mention under rule 377 last week—to the carpet of rich polymetallic—nodules found under our exclusive economy zone. It holds the key to the economic prosperity not only of India, but of the enitre world. Here, the developed nations have the expertise, means, technique and technology to develop them. We are trying to develop them. These are some of the reasons which have prompted the gib or super Powers—whatever you may call them—to increase their presence and strength in the Indian Ocean. Our Government has very rightly taken up this issue in the Non-aligned Conference. They had tried to carry everyone in the Non-aligned Nations Conference to this threat of destablising the Indian Ocean. But in spite of the efforts in trying to get all the non-aligned nations alive to this threat, the Super Powers had very blatantly and in a very ironical and contemptuous manner not only not paid any heed to the non-aligned nations' resolution or their effort, but, at the same time, they had been stepping up their activities in the Indian Ocean. The othe day, we wanted to know what was the response and reaction. I do not know why we were not forthcoming in this House to condemn the Super Powers for their blatant rejection of the non-aligned nations' plea that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace.

There was a mention that we are spending too much on defence and that defence is a diversion from development. It would be rather interesting if one would like to go through the study conducted by Prof. Emile Benoit of the Columbia University who in his book 'Defence and Economic Growth in developing countries had identified in his study of 45 countries the irrefutable evidence of the relationship betw en defence spending, defence expenditure and the rate of growth of the economy. Not only that, he had also identified that there are four direct benefits which accrue out of defence expenditure. Firstly, he identified the training of man-power; Secondly, direct participation in industrial production: thirdly, development of more sophsticated technology; Forthly, the psychological gains of

fostering a sense of security. In the training of man-power, whenever a person, whether in this country or outside, joins the Armed Forces, the training of man-power is systematic; It is imparted in a modern and scientific way and social education is given to him. He is trained in various industrial trades like machinery, welding, plumbling, drawing and other things. When he retires, he is an accomplished citizen who is an asset to the country and the nation, evidence of which we see in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, western U.P., Himachal Pradesh and other bordering States.

The production in the ordnance factory, as has been brought out in the Report has gone upto Rs. 583 crores giving employment to 1.71 lakh of people. Not only the defence production or the ordnance factory caters to defence need, but it also caters to the civilian need, like HAL, produces Basant Aircraft and other aircrafts, helicopters for agricultural purposes. The factory at Bandara produces about 5000 tonnes of explosive. Bharat Electronics produces X-ray, T.Vs. and diodes. Praga Tools manufactures drilling tools as well as mining equipments, cutters and grinders. Therefore, the defence spending is not only confined or isolated to defence needs but it has also civilian spin-off.

Therefore, Sir, our late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru had said that the equation of defence is your Defence forces plus your industrial and technological background the economy of the country and the spirit of the people. This was badly lacking during 1962 at the time of the Chinese aggression. Therefore, the need of the hour is, that the scientist and the soldier, the planner and the soldier, the scholar and soldier, must be brought together. Our former Chief of Army Staff, General J. N. Chaudhury had said, I would like to quote, when he spoke on the soldier and the scientist, he said:

"The main pupose is the development of operational research and the essence of operational research lies in the pinciple if that logical thought backed by careful observation and meticulous analysis is a necessary basis for decision making.

Secondly, he said, "equipment and armament unlike wine do not improve with age."

Thirdly, he said. "It is interesting to note that by thinking for ourselves we have been able to model the organisation of our formations and units in the Armed Forces on to a pattern that is suited for the task of defending the Indian Sub-continent and not for going overseas to take part in some one else's wars as was happening in the colonial days."

And the most important thing he says:

"The ultimate aim of the Defence scientist must be to make the task of the fighting soldier easier, and the task of the fighting soldier is to defeat of the enemy wherever he may meet him."

Therefore, I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Sukhadia when he said that the R&D effort should be stepped up, and stepped up in all fields in India, in the Research and Development organisation and also in the public sector undertakings in the Ministry of Defence and the Defence Production. Research and Development must be done on the synthetic fuels and the hydrogen economy which other countries are doing which will save us on our P.O.L. requirements for which we have to pay a heavy price, to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores every year. There should be further research and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Se. Research and the IITs, C.S.I.R. and the Universities must be associated with the defence planning and defence research. There should be integrated planning. The road system, the canal system, the PWD, the roads, the rail and the air ports and the air fields must take into consideration the residual military aspect and the requirements whenever these are planned.

The same is the case with the Department of Atomic Energy, the De-

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partment of Space, the Institute of Oceanography and the various industries which are functioning in the country at the moment.

It is rather heartening and commendable that the Government has been utilising modern methods of management and management techniques as is evident from the report where logistic management, materials management, project management, resource management, work studies, value engineering, computerisation as well as systems analysis is being carried out and not only carried out, it is gradually being increased in all the three wings of the Services as well as in the Ordinance Factories.

There are at present 40 colleges and Universities in this country where military studies or military sciences are being taught. But they are being taught in isolation. having no link with the Ministry of Defence and therefore we should involve them specially like the united Services Institute which is one of the oldest institutes which deals with military studies which prepares our officers of the three wings of the Armed Forces for higher training for their Staff College for their National Defence College and other examinations for which their professional skill is tested.

There should be informed defence thinking in this country, rather than being inspired by some newspaper report, as that would be disastrous to our country. I would only cite the example of what is happening in the United States at the moment. This is an article in *India Today* dated August 1-15, 1980. This is from an Indian source:

> "Much of the public discussion of U.S.—Soviet military issues is rhetoric and the average American becomes a hotbed of misinformation. For example, the portrayal of the Soviets as spending more on arms than the Americans is utterly useless because a more relevant comparison would be between Nato and the Warshaw Pact. The Fund for Peace and the Centre for Defence Information, an independent research and analysis organisation directed by retired Rear Admiral General R. LaRoque and Brigadier General B. K. Gorwitz, note that while both the U.S. and the Soviets have forces in excess of those required to defend their own territories, the bulk of US military spending is not designed for the defence of the US but for the projection of US military power overseas.
>
> These independent defence analysts, using government statistics from various reports to Congress as well as data compiled by universities and leading defence think tanks, debunk the myth of American weakness being perpetrated by the Pentagon and the Press."

So, you can see the complicity of military industrial complexes in western countries who by their aggressive salesmanship, are trying to create a war hysteria, everywhere specially in Afghanistan and other areas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude now. You would be taking the time of other hon. members of your party.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I shall conclude as soon as possible.

In this context, I would only like to say that history reminds us that subjugation by foreigners was more due to neglect of the study of the science of warfare than lack of resources, material and human. Therefore, I would like to quote Dr. Noble Frankland, Director of the Imperial War Museum, which is dedicated to the study of war from all aspects. He has said that a war-likedisease has to be studied for three main reasons—firstly, in the hope of preventing it; secondly, if it occurs nonetheless, in trying to servive it and thirdly, for the purpose of understanding the society

in which we live, which, whether we like it or not, is influenced by past war and the militant spirit of mankind.

Having said, this, I would crave your indulgence, Sir, and thank the Minister and the Ministry for having prepared this excellent report. In regard to all the three services—Army, Navy and Air Force—whether it is modernisation of equipment, whether it is acquisition of newer generation of equipment, whether it is in armour, artillery signals, engineering, infantry or missiles, they tried to do their best under the circumstances of financial constraints. I would also like to point out that in the case of armour, we see in the report that we are going in for certain acquisition. I would like to know whether it is not possible, like other countries have done, to do retrofitting of our old Centurions, which have proved their worth and which can play their role effectively for another five to six years, whereby we will have to spend only 50 per cent of what we are going to spend in trying to acquire absolutely new tanks and armour.

The same is the question with the infantry combat vehicle or armed personnel carrier. Since we have the capacity technical know-how, expertise of doing this, in our base workshops, why are we not trying to utilise all this manpower and expertise?

As I said, in this Budget, the Government has tried to modernise and acquire new weapons without expanding the Armed Forces. When the Government is trying to acquire modern weapons, planning for manufacturing such weapons is also necessary.

I would like to know whether the Government has taken the trouble to study whether our country as a whole, like other countries, can be given military training in the form of the Territorial Army, which is now a step-child of the Armed Forces. Mr. Shivraj Patil brought a legislation in the last session which had authorised Parliament to have the laying provision. That means, that no rules or regulations of the Territorial Army would be amended without the sanction of Parliament. When the Territorial Army was set up in 1949, its authorised strength was 1.3 lakh and the strength of the Armed Forces was 3 lakh. Now, Armed Forces have grown to 11 lakhs and the Territorial Army has come down to 45,000. That shows that we have not put enough effort to build the Territorial Army, whith the citizens' army and which provides the opportunity for every able-bodied men between 18 and 35 to take military training and contribute to the defence of the country. Why I am saying this is that in various countries they have physical education for the development of character and for improving the health of the nation. In our country only NCC, is there which is limited to students for developing character and discipline. But here is the Territorial Army where a Battalion costs one-sixth of the total cost on the regular Army Battalion and can impart military training and produce able-bodied, disciplined and trained manpower which will be an asset, not only to the country but also to the public sector undertakings and various other industries and thereby help the development of the country.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, defence occupies a pivotal position in our national endeavour concerning the intricacies of the whole gamut of national security. The present age has been characterised by some one as an age of conflict and dark clouds of war are looming large like the sword of democles across our frontiers. Defence, therefore, today is a multi-dimensional problem. I have carefully gone through the Report presented by the Defence Ministry. If there is any domain where the entire country can speak with near-unanimity that can be the domain or the sphere of national

[Shri Ratansingh Rajda]

17.00 hrs.

defence. I am in complete agreement with the assessment made in the report with regard to the national security environment. The geo-political and strategic position of India has placed us in a peculiar position. A piquant situation has been created, a vivid scenario visible around our country. What is the scenario? There is a perceptible escalation of tension in our neighbourhood. Very disturbing developments have taken place in Afghanistan. There is enlarged military presence of the Great Powers in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region. The Iran-Iraq conflict has also aggravated the situation. The activities of our northern power have also to be watched very carefully. With Super Power rivalries and machinations in the third world countries, there is no doubt that the international environment for peace has deteriorated. Taking all these developments and happenings around us, and also in the international sphere, the sign or portents are very much ominous.

I am one of those who has always advocated friendship with Pakistan. At the cost of being misunderstood, day after day I have been putting several questions, either to the External Affairs Minister or the Defence Minister, with regard to our friendship with Pakistan, suggesting that since the Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan, the entire context has changed and, therefore, we should try to win over Pakistan, so that it does not go into a mad race for accumulation of arms and ammunition.

AN HON. MEMBER: Through the mantram of Morarji Desai.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am coming to Shri Morarji Desai, our ex-Prime Minister. He was right when he told us that a stable Pakistan is in the interest of India. I do believe that the stability of Pakistan is in the interests of our country... *(Interruptions)* I do not know whether my friends were students of political science at that time. They have just cropped up immediately from nowhere; they do not know the politics of this country. I am a freedom-fighter and I know what it is.

Right from the beginning, right from 1947, all our leaders right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, have always wished well to Pakistan and we have never shown any feeling of animosity towards Pakistan. It is unfortunate that Pakistan has played in the hands of some Super Powers... *(Interruptions)* I am coming to that. You are unnecessarily getting afraid. In the two wars that have taken place, Pakistan has definitely played in the hands of some Super Powers.

But, at the same time, with the changed context, in our theatre on this side, by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, there was a golden opportunity for our country, and I think we should have utilized it, to convince Pakistan to develop friendship in this region with all the countries. If all the countries develop that sort of constructive friendship, then comes the corollary of the statement of Shri Morarji Desai, when he said that there is no need for Pakistan to accumulate arms and ammunition. Because if she is in difficulty India would stand by her and run to her rescue. It is in this context that I am making this suggestion.

I am not at all going to suggest that Pakistan should arm itself in such a maner that those arms could be utilized against our country. No patriotic Indian worth his salt would make such a statement and I am not making any such statement. It is unfortunate that this statement or stand of mine has been misunderstood by some of our young friends here.

About this development in Pakistan there is further escalation recently with the United States declaring that they are going to give them more arms they are going to give them sophisticated weapons and Pakistan is also rushing for them. There is a mad rush in Pakistan for nuclear

armament and nuclear capability. This has created an ambalance in the entire region there is no doubt about it.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, our country can play its role. Now the Prime Minister has just left, but, Sir, I would have pleaded with her that she can play a very constructive role, she can utilise her influence with the Soviet Union and tell them that our country stands for territorial integrity, we respect the sovereignty of all the countries and that is why we have never supported the theory of stationing foreign troops on other country's soil. If that is done, and if we can successfully persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw their troops, then that would definitely lessen to a greater extent the tension in this part of the region and that is the entire argument I would like to advance as far as Afghanistan is concerned. Today we have heard disturbing news that Soviet troops are not only dumping ammunition, in Afghanistan, but they are also crushing the freedom fighters there. Today we have read in the press that poisonous gas has been utilised by the Soviest troops and those resisting freedom fighters have been done to death. Afghanistan is giving its blood, the martyrs of Afghanistan are dying for the freedom of their country and India should not be a silent spectator and that is my plea, a very strong plea, with the present Government. I think the Government is failing in their duty if they do not save them.

In the Report we have talked about Diego Garcia, but about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan we are completely silent as far as this Report is concerned.

In the Report a mention has been made about the Super Power presence in Diego Garcia, as I have just now submited. But, Sir, about the Soviet troops in Afghanistan we have not mentioned anything, nor have we discussed anything about the Sino-US policies in this part of the region in the said Report. Unfortunately, the Super Powers have succeeded in shiftting the epicentre to the region of Asian theatre and that is the greatest threat to this part of the region which escalates the entire situation from the military point of view.

Besides, there are some recent development which are very dangerous and to which I would like to draw the attention of this House. The other day the Prime Minister has also spoken about the danger of global flare-up. I do not know what is in the mind of the Prime Minister, but when she gives the reply she should take the country into confidence and tell us what is in her mind, how she assesses the situation and what, according to her, are the events which are likely to result in the global flare-up. I think the country, through this House, is entitled to know from the Prime Minister what are the reasons and what is the interpretation of the Prime Minister regarding this situation which may result in the global flare-up. We have also to take into consideration the U.S.—China—British Axis in the Middle-East and the Gulf countries. In this connection I would like to state in the Hindustan Times of April 3, 1981 there was a news item under the caption 'U.S. Gulf Nations signe Secret Pact'. This news item gains credibility because it was published in the London paper, "8 days" just after the return of the British Defence Minister John Knott's ten days' visit from his tour to gulf countries. This is a new development. We should have an eye on it. We should try to understand the implications of this move—Is it a healthy development or pernicious development that we shall have to assess and then we shall have to decide what should be our stand? This creates a bit of suspicion in our mind because of the Tory administration in Great Britain to-day. It is because of their thinking and the way in which Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is proceeding. Oof course, we have got

[Shri Ratansingh Rajda]

very cordial relations with Great Britain. We are Members of the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher is coming to our country. But U.K. has been playing a second fiddle as far as this thing is concerned. It is trying to play an honest broker between U.S.A., Pakistan China, etc. This is very much vissible from...

SHRI YASHWANT RAO CHAVAN (Satara): How do you know that they are playing as a broker?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: They are acting like honest broker. They have their imperialist design. They want to play the old game. If that is so, then we shall have to be on the alert. There cannot be any doubt about it.

Between Pakistan, China, U.S.A. and U.K.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Chavan is asking me how do I know that they are brokers? It appears from the events that are taking place, it is very clear. Thinks are developing in such a manner that we shall have to take note of this. It is not without significance that just at the time of Mrs. Thatcher's visit to India, the British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington visited China and Pakistan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So also Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has done that.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Now he does not hold any executive post. You should not worry about it. He is going there in a friendly maner.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am sure our Prime Minister will take up this matter with the British Prime Minister when she comes over here next week.

A few days ago a huge rally was held in Trafalgar Square to oppose the racialist policy of the present Tory Government in London. At that time one of the Labour M.Ps. Mrs. Richardson suggested to our Prime Minister in the course of her speech that during the visit of the British Prime Minister to India, Mrs. Gandhi should give rough ride to her. In her view the Bill attempted to institutionalise recialism at a deep constitution level. I would not utilise this anguage nor I would subscribe to it. But I would very much wish that this problem about racialism, etc.,—this activity of Lord Carrington—must be discused thread bare with the British Prime Minister over here. Our Prime Minister should stare very firmly in the eyes of the British Prime Minister and tell her certain facts. Some plain speaking has got to be done. There is nothing wrong a woman staring in the eyes of another woman. But this should be firmly conveyed that these are our emotions, desires, sentiments, and, beliefs. I do not think we shall be able to serve the cause of peace in this region...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): They thrive on conflict. They survive on conflict.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: In view of the scenario that I have tried to project in a short time at my disposal, if this is the scenario, we shall have to assess the needs of our army. We have to see how we can strengthen the army from this view point. These are our challenges and the army requires commonsurate strength so that they can answer whenever there is any emergency.

We have to see that there is an increase in the teenth-to-tail ratio of our armed forces. We should make available to the three wings of our armed forces the best sophisticated weapons and their components. I would not like to go into the details. But I would certainly tell the Government that we cannot be oblivious of the fact that in some of the vital defence weapons, we are still depen-

dent on foreign countries either for basic raw material or for some other spare-parts. We require complete modernisation and replenishment of equipment, securing greater fire-power, greater mobility in the army and modern means of communications. This shows that our army requires a constant process of strengthening all the wings so that whenever a challenge comes, the army can defend our frontiers very ably and acquit itself very creditably. Whenever challenges have come, they have acquitted themselves very creditably. The entire country stands as one man behind the army. There are no two opinions about it.

This deficiency must be quickly made good. Our R&D organisation should be further strengthened and, I am quite sure, given the wherewithal; our scientists, engineers and technicians will do wonders. We are spending about 30 per cent of our revenue over the armed forces. The country must be ensured that every rupee that is spent is well-spent and it is spent for the noble purposes.

Sir, more than the machine, the man behind the machines is important. From that point of view, about the welfare and the service conditions of the army, the entire House should speak with one voice.

Sir, since I have not much time at my disposal, I would merely touch some of the points and conclude. The entire country wants an upto-date army equiped with the best sophisticated weapons and high morale of the jawans motivated by patriotic fervour to defend our borders. The country wants an army with full operational preparedness and utmost functional efficiency. The country wants an improvement in teeth-to-tail ratio. The country wants de-mobilised men to be absorbed in sensitive border areas so that their services could be constructively utilised in those areas.

Having said all these things, I would say that as far as this aspect is concerned, the entire Parliament, the entire country, would always stand as one man behind the Prime Minister, behinds the leaders of the country and behind our national armed forces.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am standing here to intervene in the debate. Tomorrow, at the end of the debate, the Prime Minister will reply. She will cover all the salient features. She will speak about the defence policy and the philosophy. It is not necessary for me to speak about those points.

I would like to thank the Members who have participated in this debate. Some of the Members have applauded our Defence Forces and the work done by the Defence Ministry. They have supported the policies adopted by the Defence Ministry. Some of the Members have made some valid suggestions and some Members have criticised also. But that shows how interested they are in the defence philosophy, policy and in the work done by the Ministry and the Forces in our country. That is a very welcome sign.

As far as the defence policy is concerned, there is no divergence of opinion.

Hon. Member Mr. Rajda, at the time of concluding his speech has said that we stand solidly behind the Prime Minister and the Defence Forces of the country.

Mr. Vajpayee spoke here. He is a very great orator and he has the capacity to criticise anything wrong and shatter it to pieces. But his heart did not allow him to speak in that fashion because the philosophy and the policy are acceptable to him. Probably, it was because of that he could not make any important points here. He wanted to make his speech a little spicy but unfortunately it became pungent. But what was behind

[Shri Shivraj V. Patel]

the back of his mind is very important and I would like to thank him for that also. But by not criticising the important issues, he has showed that he agrees with them and that is very important. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members have moved cut motions.

Some of the Opposition Members have spoken today. Some probably would like to speak tomorrow. It is expected that on behalf of the Ministry those points would be met on the floor of the House. However, I would like to submit to the House that it would not be possible to meet all the points that the hon. Members would like to make while speaking on the cut motions that they have given. But I would like to assure them that all that they wanted to convey to the Ministry would certainly be taken into account. Not only that. We would like to reply to them in black and white and we will do everything that is possible if those suggestions can be accepted.

The points which are raised by the hon. Members over here are not difficult points. We, on this side, speaking on behalf of the Ministry are in a very fortunate position because most of the Members in this House agree on those points. There are certain points which are made by the Opposition Members and hon. Members on this side, on behalf of the Ruling Party, have replied those points and they will reply to those points in the course of their speeches tomorrow also.

I would like to give a broad outline about the most important points. I cannot, because of the constraint of time, go into all details. It would not be possible for me to touch all aspects of those points.

Hon. Members here have said that the world situation has become very risky. There are no two opinions on this point. There is broad agreement on the point that, in South-West Asia, tension is increasing. There are no two opinions on the point that, in the Indian Ocean, the armaments are being amassed. Now, we all agree that Pakistan is collecting arms from different countries, and that means, not a very good sign. We have said in the House and outside also, the Prime Minister has said and all important persons in our country have said, that we do not have any bad designs against Pakistan, we do want that Pakistan should be stable, we do want that Pakistan should prosper. But history tells us something which we cannot easily forget. There were some wars inflicted on us by our immediate neighbour in the west and we cannot forget that. And if arms are collected over there, that means a short of danger to our country. On that point also there is no difference of opinion. So, Sir, on the question of threat perception, the quantum and the direction, probably, there is no difference of opinion and I think, our nation, this House, is one on this point.

The second point which was suggested by hon. Members while speaking is that we should be prepared to face any eventuality. On behalf of the Defence Ministry and Armed Forces, allow me to say in all humility but at the same time with all the responsibility, that we as a nation are prepared to face any eventuality that may arise. How do we prepare to face the eventuality? We prepare to face the eventuality by training our armed forces, the members of the armed forces, individually and collectively by giving them the equipment that they require, but thinking about the philosophy and the policy that should be evolved, to meet any situation that may arise. These are the things which we would like to do as far as the defence forces are concerned. At the same time we want to prepare our country to face any eventuality by producing more in the agricultural fields, in the industries, by following the correct policy,

international policy and national policy, by making use of the diplomacy in a correct fashion and by trying to create a consensus as to the means and the methods that should be used to ward off war and maintain peace, security and tranquility in the world—in this part of the world and with respect to the dangers that may arise on our borders also. On that point also, there is no divergence of opinion.

It was said that we should modernise. I am very happy to say, and it is very gratifying for us to note, that on this point also there is no divergence of opinion. We do try to modernise, we do try to have the latest weapons, the modern weapons, for our armed forces. How do we do it? We make use of the technology that is available in our country. Fortunately for us. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of the development of science and technology and we are tasting the fruits of that broad vision of our great leader, our former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That has remained, more or less, a 'wall flower'.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are in a position to make use of the technology that is available. But in the world today, the nations are competing with each other, science and technology is developing by leaps and bounds; it is not possible for a country like ours, which has several problems to be solved, which has several problems to face, to keep pace with all the developed countries in the world. Now, there are certain countries which have taken up certain aspects and they are developing on those only. Our intention is that all that can be imported, can be brought to our country and along with that, to get the science and technology and to make use of that science and technology and improve upon that science and technology and develop the capacity to modernise our instruments and equipments and all things necessary for ourselves for the future. Now, that is the policy and the philosophy that we are following here. We are trying to modernise our equipment with the help of our factories and our public undertakings, with the help of the private factories and industries and scientists in our country as well as we are trying to take the help from outside also, I am happy to say that on this point also there is no divergence of opinion.

Some of the Members have said that we are importing arms from outside. Well. Sir, it is necessary.

Now defence is something which does not depend upon our country alone. If we have to face the danger, we have to find out where the danger is coming from, in what fashion it is going to come, with what weapons it is going to inflict the harm on us. Then only we can effectively meet the threat. When we take these points into account, it has become necessary to get something from outside also and to equip ourselves. It is no good saying that we are not going to get anything from outside. We do not want war. We want peace. We do not want to fight. We do not want anybody's territory. But simply by wishing for peace we cannot have peace. It is necessary sometimes to be strong to tell our would be adversary that it is not good to think in terms of war against our country. And then only we would be able to protect peace and security. Then only we would be able to maintain tranquillity in the world or in this part of the world. That is what we are trying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not leaving anything for your Prime Minister tomorrow?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as the R&D is concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Perpetual dependence on imports. That is all. Dumping ground for outdated weapons and armour.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu feels that perpetually we should not depend on any other country I do agree with him. That is a good proposition with which I cannot quarrel. I cannot dispute that. We are doing that. How are we trying to solve this problem? We have our Research and Development Wings. We have our laboratories, we have our scientists working and what our scientists are doing and what we are producing is known to this country and the world also. Because our scientists have been able to do something which is very important, other countries in the world have developed a respect for us. It is not necessary for me to give the instances and say that this is what we have done, that this is what we have done and that is why we can say that R&D has developed in our country. Sir, there are so many things about which there is knowledge available to all the people. There are so many things about which probably, some small complicated things, about which all the members in the House would not like to know also.

As far as the production is concerned, we have developed a philosophy also. As far as the production is concerned, for the equipments and instruments that we want for our defence, we have our defence factories, we have public undertakings and we would be producing equipments and instruments necessary for our defence forces with the help of our laboratories in our factories and public undertakings. We would like to make use of the capacity that is available over there and all that is necessary for doing that would be done by us. Sometimes in some factories it may not be possible to use the capacity which is established but our intention is to utilise that capacity. Our intention is to equip and get the equipments from those factories and public undertakings. But if it is not possible for these factories and publice undertakings to give the equipment, we will certainly like to have those equipment from the people, from the industrialists and from others in the country who are producing them and if it is not possible to get from them also, then we would have to perforce, whether we like it or not, willy-nilly, get it from outside. That is going to be our policy and that is going to be our philosophy.

It is not necessary for me to speak about the modernisation of the Army, Navy and the Air Force and so many things. We are producing all those things and we have given an outline and in that outline report succinctly very briefly we have said what is to be done with respect to the army, what we intend to do with respect to the navy and what we intend to do with respect to the air-forces also.

There was a suggestion just now given that we should develop our navy. Well it is a valid suggestion; we cannot dispute that. But, at present ,we have to develop our army. Our army is going to be very important. But, as things are developing in the ocean, the ocean bed is becoming more and more important. Ocean resources can be exploited by men today and we cannot neglect that aspect also. It would be necessary for us to develop navy also. But the development of navy cannot be done within a short span of time, within one year's or five years' time. It is not possible. That does not mean that we do not have the plan to develop our Navy so as to make use of the ocean resources that are available. We will have to protect our coastline; we will have to protect our sea-route and we would like to protect all these things in the sea-bed which can be made use of by us. I am making a very guarded statement. These are the plans we have certainly thought about. Any country in the world would like to do the same thing and, at the same time, the space is becoming very important. The air is also becoming more important. As a matter of fact, the Air Force is also important and we have certainly to give strength to our Air Force. If

we could produce the equipments required for the Air Force in our country we would be very happy to do it certainly. But, if it is not possible, in that case, we shall have to get the equipments from outside. We will have to strengthen our air force also. If we do not do it, we fail in our duty. It is not that only for five years we have the Plan; we are planning for twentyfive years. Some suggestions were given that we should have a perspective planning and we should not have only small plans. Let the Members not go with the impression that we do not have any plan; we have not thought about the future Plan. We are not spending in a random manner, we are spending in a manner in which it should be done. We do have plans; we have thought about it. We may change our ideas also as and when they are necessary. Please do not go with the impression that we spend in a random manner and in a haphazard manner. These are the things that we do. We know what is required or what is not required. This is the Government which is working and which is wedded to planning. It was Pandit Nehru who started the Planning; it was Pandit Nehru who established Planning here and this Government is following the concept of planning. Please do not go with the impression that our Defence Ministry is working without any Plan.

Sir, we are trying to develop coastguards organisation also. We should try to guard our coasts and, about the Territorial Army and about the N.C.C., some points were raised by my learned friend, Shri K. P. Singh Deo. Well, Sir, our intention in having the territorial army and the N.C.C. and such other organisations which are not the armed forces proper, is to acquaint and people with the arms and to acquaint our people as to how things take place in the Armed Forces.

As far as N.C.C. is concerned, our intention is to inculcate a sort of discipline in their minds to make them physically and mentally prepared and disciplined and to prepare them to be good citizens of this country. With this intention we are having these things. Our wish is that these organisations are important organisations. Maybe, they are not as good organisations as the army is from the point of view of their fighting capability. But, there are other intentions and there are other designs and there are other things which we want to achieve. We would certainly have them and we shall continue to have them.

About the welfare measures, there was a suggestion made that there should be welfare measures. We do realise in the Defence Ministry and in the Armed Forces also that weapons are important. But, more than weapons the men are important. No doubt the use of weapons is also important. We do try to give the men, to use the weapons, the requisite amount of training. We do prepare them physically and mentally and, at the same time, we do look after their welfare. We do give them all the facilities which can be given within the financial constraints under which we are working here. Our Prime Minister is there and the Defence Ministry is there and the entire House is there. There is not a single person in this House who says that we should not provide facilities to our armed forces; we should take steps to see that the welfare measures are provided on a large-scale so that our brave and gallant soldier, sailor and airforce officers live hapily. There are no two opinions on this point. We have taken some steps and we will certainly take more steps which would be necessary in future.

Sir, it is not possible for me to give all the details about the welfare activities which are being carried on. During the last year's speech these activities were explained to the House by Shri C. P. N. Singh ji. He explained in an explicit manner. We have done it in the Report also. If

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there are any doubts concerning this in the minds of the hon. Members they may ask us and we will explain and clarify. As far as welfare measures about ex-servicemen are concerned this is a point about which our Prime Minister is very very careful. Our Prime Minister goes out of the way to see that certain things which are necessary for the ex-servicemen are done. There are Boards at the national, State and district levels. (*Interruptions*)

I agree there are no soldiers' boards. We have laid down a criteria. If there is a certain number of ex-servicemen in a district a board can be created. If there is any district which is having that particular number of soldiers and if there is no board in that district well you can bring it to our notice and we will certain take steps. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, we have takean so many steps. Our intention is to help the ex-servicemen. In what fashion we do that. We give them opportunities for employment. We have asked the public undertakings both under the Central Government as well as State Governments to reserve seats for them. Both the Central and the State Governments are also doing it. We give them loans for establishing factories. We give them money required for taking up agriculture and all that. We give them licences to purchase the tractors and other things. There are so many things. It would not be possible for me to go into details in view of the limited time at my disposal. But I can assure the House that the welfare of the ex-servicemen is a very important thing. It is realised by the Government and we will do all that is possible and necessary to see that those who have served our country and gone out with the capacity to work that their services will be certainly made use of by the country for the sake of their own welfare and for the welfare of the country also.

Sir, as far as the question of war and peace is concerned I have made my views very clear. Again I would like to repeat. This country has no desire to grab the land of any other country. History has proved it. The manner in which we acted in the past has proved it. We don't want war to be started against any other country. But, Sir, we have a duty to ourselves and that duty we will certainly discharge. We will not fail in that duty. We will be working all the time for peace but if time comes we will be ready to face any eventuality that may arise. We do realise that the expenditure we have to incur on the Defence Ministry is there but we are not spending as much as our neighbours are spendnig. We are not spending as much as others are spending and in view of what is happening across the border and also in view of the shape of things taking place in the world and also in view of the ships revising in our ocean. So many things are happening over here. We cannot neglect our Defence and I am sure this amount of money that the Defence Ministry has asked for. On the contrary—broadly I thank all the Members—the hon. Members have said that if you want this amount take it and if you want more take that also. But, Sir, I may say that we would be able to manage with this. If need be you are there and, I hope, you will be able to certainly help us. Some people have been saying that we have spent more. The first speaker while speaking said 'You are spending more than what you should.' I think that is not the view of the majority of the members in this House; that is not the view of the people outside also. That is the view of a very dismal minority in this House and outside also. I think it is not necessary for me to dwell at length on this point.

I would like to submit to this House that the preparation of war is certainly costly. I am not saying that it is not costly. War is more costly than

the preparation of war. If we are required to fight a war, we must win it. We must protect our dignity and honour and sovereignty and integrity. If we don't do that, if we fail in that, we not only lose the war, but we lose what is very important, the confidence itself which is necessary for the development here in other spheres also. So we would not like to leave anything to chance. We would always be ready and prepared. We will be always vigilant. We would work for peace. But, at the same time, we would be ready to face any eventuality along with the armed forces, along with the people, who are working in the fields and factories and offices, along with the entire population, all the people, living in this country.

There are certain points which have been raised by hon. Members and I would like to meet some of the important points made by them.

One of the important points which the first speaker made was about the motivation. He said that unless there is something of a motivation, it is not possible to fight a war. Well, Sir, I must submit with great respect that we are not a country which has existed for all these years without any motivation to live. We are a country which fought a war for independence aganist one of the mightiest powers in the world. Did we do that without any motivation? Is there any Member in this House who says that we fought that war without the necessary motivation? We underwent all sorts of indignities and all sorts of sufferings. Did we do that without any motivation? When we fought for independence, at that time the people living in Kerala, in Andamans, in Nicobar, the people living in Kashmir and Assam, all of them joined together and with one voice they fought for this war. There was the motivation and the motivation was provided by our great leader Mahatma Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru. We wanted democracy in this country. So we fought. We wanted independence for our country. So we fought for it. We wanted to create a social atmosphere in which all are treated at par; all are treated as brothers and sisters; nobody is discriminated against because he comes from a lower caste; nobody is distinguished or discriminated against because he belongs to a different religion or any such thing. So, that kind of a concept or that kind of a philosophy was given to us. The philosophy of secularism was given to us by Mahatma Gandhi and so we fought. We wanted to create a different kind of society. We fought and we won that war. We wanted that there should be equality and even if equality is not possible immediately at least there sould be an equitable distribution of the wealth of society. We wanted to create a condition in which everybody would have something and a man living here or there would not have all the things, all the luxuries of life. We wanted to create that kind of a society, a socialist society and for that we fought. Those are the basic principles which we have provided for in our constitution. These are the basic concepts enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution. Those are the motivating forces. It is a different matter if we are not talking about them. It is a different matter if somebody goes on criticising, this is not there, that is not there, and so on and so forth, forgetting what is done, in what condition that is done and so on. So, it is altogether a different matter. Our country has a long history; we are proud of our material wealth; but we are more proud of our concept, of our philosophy, which has sustained this country, through all these ages. So, to say that we have not got any motivation is wrong. We do have this motivation. That is why we are together. That is why we are facing all our difficulties. That is why we have been able to develop also. A country which is a different type of country may have a different kind of motivation. That is a different matter. But to say that we do not have a motivation is not at all correct.

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Now, the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee said about planning. I have already said that we are not working in a vacuum. They are not children sitting there asking for this kind of toys and that kind of toys. Now, they have thought about everything, the quantum, the direction of threat—as to what is going to happen in 5 years, 10 years time and in 20 years' time. We know how we have to develop it and everything. We have accepted the concept of planning and development. The organisation which looks after this part of work is probably the organisation which is not known to all of us here. Probably some of us know about this. But even after knowing, probably they may like to criticise them. I might give some information about this. We do have an organisation, the Chief of the Committee is there, and they do sit together, they do think about the requirements of the army, navy and the airforce. They do advise the Defence Ministry and most of the time, the advice given by them—I would say 99 per cent of the advise given by them—is not flouted. It is accepted because it is the advice given by the experts.

Now, we do have the Secretaries of the Planning Committee also and the Secretaries are from the External Affairs Ministry, Defence Ministry and other Ministries. They sit together and do consider and plan the things. It is not that they are not planning. At the same time, we do have the Cabinet Committee of Parliamentary Affairs. All the matters which are to be decided go to the Cabinet Committee on political affairs and they do consider what is to be done and what is not to be done and how it is to be done. These things are already there. Whenever it is necessary, we do contact the experts and we do ask them for their advice and the advice given by them is followed by us. Don't think that we are going just without any planning. The apparatus is there. May be we may like to approve the apparatus here and there and strengthen it if it is necessary. That is altogether different. To say that it is not there is not correct.

Sir, I do not know whether a White Paper about the planning and all these things can be published. Now, we have the Committees, Parliamentary Committees. They do take into account all these aspects and there is the biggest forum, the august House is there, the Members who want to express their views can come here and can give their advice. They can give the advice to the Ministry. Instead of talking about the small issues and instead of critisising individuals, incidents here and there, if we talk about the broad things as to how we should develop, in what direction we should go if we talk about important things, it would certainly help us. This forum is already there and it is capable of helping us also.

Now, certain references were made to certain people and certain things. I think it is not necessary for me to say anything about that. I would say only one thing. It is not in our nation's interest to speak in that fashion. If we have the nation's interest at our heart, we would rather not like to talk about the things which have not been there or even if they have been there. There is one point which Mr. Rajda, while speaking, has said. He said "let us strengthen the teeth and curtail the tail". Well that is what we are trying to do. Please do not have any misgivings on that point. We are not increasing the numbers. We are increasing the quality. We are increasing the quality of the training aspect and we are emphasising upon that. We are emphasising upon the modern weapons. We are emphasising upon the concept, the philosophy. These are the things which we are emphasising upon. While doing that, we are certainly trying to strengthen the teeth and reduce the tail. Sir, it would not be necessary for me to make a very very long speech. The Prime Minister is going to reply tomorrow. But at the end I would like

to say one thing. Sir, we are giving training to our Jawans and officers. But at the same time, we are trying to develop the qualities of the leadership also. The quality of leadership is not material or tangible and it cannot be easily created. You can create the machines, but it is difficult to create the human beings and, the great human beings for that matter. We are very fortunate in having the soldiers who have understood the quality of leadership; we are fortunate in having the generals and officers who have understood the importance of being a good leader, a leader who can see in the future and can have a comprehension of all the things. I must say that we are fortunate in having the Prime Minister, as the Defence Minister. The hon. Members opposite are allergic to certain suggestions, but may I ask them how many Alexandras are created in the world, how many Caesers are created, how many Napoleans are created in the world. May I ask them, how many Shivajis, they have seen, how many Akbars, Mahatma Gandhis and Jesus Christs they have seen! These are the individuals...(*Interrupptions*) who have given a different direction to the world. Some people have given a different kind of philosophy, some people have given a different kind of administration, and some people have strengthened the world in the field of economics. These are the qualities whcih cannot be created. If a man wants to be a leader, he cannot be a leader. It is the forces that exist in the circumstances, it is the innate qualities in the man, it is the inspiration which a man or woman gets for that matter from inside which can create such a leader. I think, the Members in the Opposition will not dispute this, because they do not have a leader of that kind.

I was very happy at what Shri Vajpayee said. Of course, he twisted a little when he said that last time he had started saying that the Prime Minister was the Defence Minister and that the Prime Minister would not have enough time to look after the Defence. But he had to change his mind and to say...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): The Minister is not in a position to appreciate the joke. He said something else. The Minister cannot appreciate the joke and differentiate between a joke and a serious point...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, they have a convention that in every speech, they will utter the name of the Prime Minister six times, but he has done only two times...There is a breach of...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The mettle and fibre in an individual is important. That gives the individual all the strength. But at the same time, you cannot forget the concept and the philosophy, which is the result of the thinking of the country and the leader who recognises that philosophy is the real leader. The leader who articulates that philosophy, the leader who implements that philosophy, the leader who can see in the future and understand the past and take suitable measures, is the real leader acceptable to all of us and the history. That is the point which hits them more...(*Interruptions*).

18.00 hrs.

I am very happy and it is very gratifying for all of us that everybody in this House has something good to say about our Armed Forces. Our Armed Forces are doing their duties in a very laudable manner. They have acquitted themselves very well in the past and I am sure they will acquit themselves very well in the future also. We have all praise for them. Let us, Sir, in this fashion encourage them to do their duty. Let us salute their readiness to sacrifice everything for the sovereignty and integrity of the nation, for the honour and dignity of

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

the people in India and for the glory of our motherland.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir ,I beg to present the fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
FOREIGN AIRCRAFT LYING ABANDONED AT BOMBAY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): On the reply given on 27th March, 1981 to my unstarred Question No. 5301 regarding foreign aircraft lying abandoned in Bombay Airport. Sir, I am surprised why such an able Minister has given such a lame answer to a non-political question? The question is casually treated and reply is 'so evasive that it hides more than it gives out. There is no motivation in this question. The question is of National Airport Security and Saftey. Therefore, my salient questions to you are. How the Airport Authority of India not taken any cognizance of this plane for the last two and a half years? Why was the plane allowed to lie in the operational area of the Airport for such a long time? How is it that your eyes were opened to the presence of the aircraft only when the aircraft started leaking its fuel? Why, for the sake of safety the aircraft was not defuelled? You have given the name of the owner of the aircraft. What attempts have been made by you to find out who was operating the plane? What is your landing and radar report? At what time did the plane land? What information you have with you about the crew and the pilot? All these vital informations are not there at all. What efforts you have made to find out the man who landed the plane? How did the customs come into operation after two and a half years of its presence? Sir, even a bicycle if it is lying in the operational area of the Airport would have been lifted. This is not a small two-winged aircraft. It is a Boeing aircraft lying there untouched. Therefore, has any gross negligence of duty been ascribed to some officials? Otherwise, the Minister has got to give me some valid reason as to why they did not touch this Boeing.

Was any *panchnama* done? What did the aircraft contain? Did you suspect that this aircraft was that of a smuggler? I would like to have details of the radar record, and of the landing record. Why was the plane allowed to land without schedule? By whom? What efforts were made, though Messrs. Jet Power U.S.A. to find out as to who was operating the aircraft at the time of the mishap?

The aircraft has not been removed from the operational area even to-day. What is the cause? Why is it that you have not removed it, even after confiscating it, thus endangering the security at, and safety of international airport? Why was the aircraft not defuelled? As a matter of safety, the airport authority should have done it. When did your Department come to know about this aircraft?

I have grave doubts that this aircrafts was operated by a smuggler or an international agent. If it was a case of somebody else chartering the flight, it could have been revealed, But the Government does not reveal anything at all, except the names of the owner and the lessee. Who was operating? What happened after this? When was the first enquiry instituted; what was the finding of the first enquiry? Did they say that the aircraft was lying for the last two years? Why was it not removed? Have you claimed parking charges or damages from anyone? These facts should have been revealed to us in the reply. Only then we could feel satisfied.

There are no political constraints. These are normal replies which an able Minister of your type should have given. I would like, therefore, the Government to fix responsibility—if there is a lapse. There has to be a lapse. Otherwise such a big article like the Boeing would not be allowed to lie there since 2nd November 1978 till my question was asked during the last session—when Government got awakened and alerted. I again repeated the question for them to get follow-up action, and now I have to institute this discussion. Only then will information be given out.

My request is: "Please don't hide anything. Let us have all the facts about it." What are you going to do? Mere suspension of the customs or any officer will not satisfy us. But why was this action not taken all this time? What was the deterring factor which caused this long delay?

You are in charge of the airports. So, it is your bounden duty to see that the airport is safe. Therefore, you should ask this question—put it to yourself: "Why was this plane allowed to be parked in an international airport for such a long duration of time?" What action have you taken against those persons who are responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): First of all, I would like to thank my hon. friend for giving me the opportunity, by raising this Half-an-hour discussion, to clarify the position regarding this aircraft which is lying there for more than two years. Before I do that, I would like to tell the hon. House and also my hon. friend who has raised the Half-an-hour discussion, Mr. Pandit, that if he looks at his question about which a reference has been made—Unstarred question No. 5301—he will find that with regard to whatever information has been sought through it, point-wise information has been given.

Sir, in the initial stage, when this question was asked, certain points were raised, specific points were raised a specific answer was given. Therefore, there was no occasion to explain many other things which he has now raised in this discussion. Later on, under Direction 115, the hon. member raised the question of the crew and the pilot etc. which was not raised in the initial question.

You will find this aircraft in question, namely, B-720 bearing registration no N. 419/MA. registered in the United States of America belongs to M/s. M.C.A. Leasing Corporation, Miami, Florida, USA. This aircraft was operated by jet power through M/s. Air Express Bombay under Air-India flight numbers from March 1978 to August 1978 for transporting perishable cargo and live stock from Bombay to the Gulf countries. They operated this aircraft with the permission of the Director-General of Civil Aviation on flight to flight basis. Such an arrangement was found necessary because there was heavy demand for transportation of perishable articles and live stock to Gulf countries and Air-India did not have sufficient capacity to meet this demand nor did the Indian Non-scheduled Operators had suitable freighter aircraft for chartering by Air-India. This is the circumstance under which this aircraft was utilized under Air-India flight numbers. There was a specific condition also for that; and I would like to inform the hon. member that during the period from March 1978 to October 1978, this aircraft operated a total number of 104 flights. The operations were conducted on the explicit understanding with Air-India as under:—

(i) Flights would be operated under Air-India's flight numbers.

(ii) Operational responsibility would be that of the Operator.

(iii) Air-India would obtain necessary clearances from the DGCA.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

(iv) The operator will at all times be responsible for dues on account of landing, parking navigational fuel, handling and other levies to the authorities concerned.

(v) The operator will pay 5 per cent of the charter price as booking commission to Air-India.

The crew list as submitted to Air-India was as follows:

(1) Capt. C. R. Benegar

(2) Capt. J. P. Barchal]

(3) Flt. Engineer P. A. Hagen.

This is the circumstance under which this aircraft was utilized under Air-India flight numbers. On 2-11-1978, this aircraft was found not fit to operate and it was grounded.

The International Airport Authority, who collects the landing and parking charges in all the international airports, not having received any payment on account of parking charges w.e.f. 2-11-78 initiated action for collecting the amount due from the owners/lessee. Despite all efforts the owner/lessee did not clear the dues and the Airport Authority placed the case before the Estate Officer on 25-7-1980. The Estate Officer after going through the formalities of sending the notices to the owners for appearance, issued ex-parte order on 30-12-1980.

This much time was taken for the various actions that were taken and the dues had to be recovered after disposing of the aircraft. Now, the present position is, so far as the Airport Authority is concerned, that this aircraft has been confiscated because in the meanwhile the Customs authorities came into the picture and they found that the aircraft is lying here for a period of more than six months, they confiscated it because this was considered to be an aircraft imported without permission and therefore necessary steps were taken by the Customs authorities and they have confiscated this aircraft. Now the latest position is that the aircraft has to be evaluated by the DGCA and then it has to be disposed of. That is the latest position.

I would like to tell my hon. friend only one thing in the end. And that is that all these things happened during the period 1978-79 and from the various actions taken—I would not remind him about 1979-80, he can understand himself, this did not happen during the period of this Government and action has been initiated by this Government in this respect and as a result of the action now this whole thing is going to come to an end, and this aircraft will now be disposed of according to the rules.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Till it is disposed of will it be removed from the operational area of the aircraft?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No. I have forgotten to answer one point, which Panditji mentioned just now. He raised the question about the danger to safety of the airport. There is nothing like that. It is lying in an area which does not hamper the safety of the airport in any way and it will remain there till such time as it is disposed of.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Full of fuel or without fuel?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: That is nothing as there is no danger about it. There was leakage of fuel and that was rectified.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The hon. Minister has been pleased to give the background under which this particular aircraft was used for flights between India and the Gulf countries. May I know this, to get a further clarification, what was the particular reason for chartering the plane—this

particular aeroplane—for that purpose. I want to know whether other companies were also contacted, whether other aircraft of this nature were also contracted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All this happened in the regime of another Government.

SHRI CHITTA BOSU: Beg your pardon?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This happened when this Government was not in power.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is not the question. The Government is a continuity. (*Interruptions*) It is not the question. I do not know how you can say sitting there. I am asking the Government, whichever party might in the Government it is the duty to tell us under what circumstances this particular company was contracted to have the benefit of that contract for leasing this particular aircraft for that particular purpose; whether other companies were contacted whether some tenders were floated, whether it was considered by the Government in all its entirety and a decision taken after considering all these, or was it taken just by a chance? What were the circumstances which led to the hiring of the particular aircraft of the particular company?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, have you got the information?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is number one. My second question is, the plane was fit for operation on 2-11-1978. It was found not fit for operation. He admits it. And the leakage in fuel was noticed on 7-9-1980. When the plane was grounded, when was it found to be unfit for operation? Was it not necessary for the airport authority to see whether that particular aircraft contains fuel or whether it constitutes a security hazard? What are the particular reason why that enquiry was not conducted to see if there is any security hazard arising out of that aircraft which was lying at the airport?

Now, it has been confiscated. How does the Government propose to dispose of it? Do they went to sell it by way of scrap or do they propose to include it in the fleet of the Indian Airlines for the use of the company?

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने ठीक ही कहा था कि यदि इस प्रश्न के जवाब को देखा जाए तो ऐसा लगता है—इस में किसी हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में जो दो बातें कही हैं उस से एक समस्या हमारे जैसे लोगों के दिमाग में उत्पन्न हो गई है कि इस के पीछे राज क्या है । सरकार किसी की हो, इधर की हो या उधर की हो, लेकिन जन प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से किसी चीज के सम्बन्द में डाउट हो तो उस का स्पष्टीकरण आवश्यक हो जाता है। मंत्री जी ने जवाब में दो चीजें कहीं हैं—एक तो यह कि—

The aircraft has been confiscated by the customs authorities on 18-10-1980 under the Customs Act, 1962, after completion of formalities.

दूसरे यह कि—

Leakage in fuel was noticed on 7-9-1980 and it was rectified immediately.

हालांकि इस के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न नहीं पूछा गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया उस से ये सारे प्रश्न उत्पन्न होने शुरू हो गये । हम लोग बैलगाड़ी की कीमत तो लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन यह जो बोइंग जहाज है, जिस की कीमत तो मंत्री जी ही बता सकते हैं कि कितनी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

होगी । कम से कम एक करोड़ से ज्यादा तो होगी ही । किसी का 10 रुपया खो जाता है तो उस के लिए एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज कराई जाती है, चक्कर लगाते हैं लेकिन यहां तो एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति का प्रश्न है । बल्कि दो करोड़ की सम्पत्ति है, जिस को छोड़ कर वह गायब हो गया । इस का मतलब है कि वह आदमी जरूर दो नम्बर का कारोबार करने वाला होगा या कुछ इस तरह का काम करने वाला होगा जिस की नजर में एक करोड़ रुपये की कोई वैल्यू ही नहीं है । कोई आदमी बोइंग जहाज को छोड़ कर क्यों चला जाएगा ? इस लिए इस के पीछे बहुत से प्रश्न उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं । इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह आदमी क्या करता है ? कहीं हिन्दुस्तान में आने का कोई दूसरा पर्पज तो नहीं था—स्मगलिंग या स्पाइंग का परपज तो नहीं था ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उस के बिना अनुमति यहां आने के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने एक एक प्रश्न का जवाब दिया, लेकिन अभी तक यह मामला साफ नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि यह दो करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति का मामला है जिस को छोड़ कर वह भागा हुआ है। प्रश्न यह है कि किस लिए गायब है ? वह क्या करता है ? चित्तु बसु जी और पंडित जी ने इस सारे मामले को उठाया है, इसलिए हम पर तोहमत कर रहे हैं कि हमारी सरकार थी । लेकिन हम इन्नोसेन्टली मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहते हैं कि कौन इस के लिए जिम्मेदार है । जो इस के लिए दोषी हो, चाहे आप की एअर -पोर्ट अथारिटी हो, उस को सजा दी जानी चाहिए । इस में एअरपोर्ट की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है जिस से सारे प्रश्न जुड़े हुए हैं । इस लिये मैं सिम्पल सवाल करना चाहता हूं—करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति का वह बोइंग विमान वहां छोड़ने का तात्पर्य क्या है ? क्यों छोड़ा गया है ? कौन उस का मालिक है ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार पूरी जांच कराये तथा जो तथ्य हों उस को सामने लाये ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) : कई महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हमारे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने पूछे हैं । मैं भी मंत्री महोदय से दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । एक तो यह है कि जो "जेट-पावर" कम्पनी है, इस को 1977-78 में एक से अधिक बार भारत में अपने बोइंग विमान लाने की इजाजत दी गई या नहीं दी गई ? यदि दी गई, तो किस की इजाजत से दी गई ?

दूसरे—क्या एअरपोर्ट अथारिटी, ने, जैसा मुझे ज्ञात है जब इस का फ्यूअल लीकेज हुआ था तो यह कहा था कि इस में सिक्योरिटी रिस्क है इस लिए इस को किसी तरह से डिस्पोज आफ कर दिया जाए । वह रिपोर्ट किस के इनीशियेशन से आई थी तथा उस को क्यों दबा दिया गया ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: First I would like to answer the points raised by my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu. I was at that time trying to say that if he had carefully listened to the answer that I gave to the question raised by hon. Pandit, perhaps, he would not have raised some of the questions which he had raised.

He raised the question of security hazard. I have already stated that this plane is lying in an area which does not interfere with the security of the airport at all. About the leakage of

the fuel, while it had been lying there, this leakage was noticed on 7th September, 1980. It was immediately rectified. Therefore, there was no question of security hazard on that account also.

This aircraft was found unfit to run on 2nd November, 1978 and the leakage took place on 7th September, 1980. He wanted to know the reason as to why this had happened. This aircraft has been lying in the airport area. Even if it hs not been lying there, it cannot be presumed that there cannot be leakage of fuel. But I am not a technician. I also admit that I have not tried to find out the cause of leakage. If my friend insists on that will certainly find it out and pass on the information to him or place it on the Table of the House. But this has not been enquired into. The leakage was found and it was set right.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why did the Government at that particular time hire that plane?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: That is why I said that if he had carefully listened to the answer that I gave, then perhaps, he would not have raised some of the points.

I have already atated that this was an arrangement made because Air India's capacity at that time for transportation of perishable articles and livesstock to the Gulf countries was not enough. At that time, this was the person who came with this offer. Therefore, under the normal condition, this was accepted. There was no other person. Look at the condition. The condition is that all the expenditure will be incurred by the airline or the agent and only 5 per cent commission will be paid to Air India. I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Member. If he had wanted to know whether somebody could have paid more than that, then perhaps, I could understand that. But I again repeat that that was the only party which turned up for this purpose. This had happened in 1978-79 when we were not in the Government. But even today, I do not find anythig wrong in the arrangement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now it has been confiscated. How does the Government propose to dispose of it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: That point I already explained.

Shri Paswan in spite of the fact that he said that he does not want to impute motives, referred to many things. I wish he had imputed motives. Perhaps that will not help him. So, he has done it in an indirect way. I want to say very categorically that there is no other intention, it is a simple business transaction by the airlines and no other considerations were involved in this. That is all I can say.

Then he said that such a costly thing as an aircraft is lying there, he has not cared for it, what is the reason behind all this. I have not enquired into it. If he likes, I will enquire into it. But that will not help.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You must enquire.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: When the contract was over, the aircraft should have been returned. There was some *golmal*. We want some enquiry.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The aircraft was not returned, because it was not air-worthy. There was no other reason. Even if we hold a big enquiry about it, nothing is going to be found out. I would like my friends to be satisfied with this assurance that as soon as the evaluation is done by the DGCA, this will be disposed of.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम ने यह कहा था कि आप इस को इंक्वायरी करवाइए । सरकार को इस में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए । हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस की इंक्वायरी करे और इंक्वायरी करा कर उसे टेबिल पर रख दीजिए या हमारे पास भेज दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : किस बात की इंक्वायरी ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हम ने पूछा था कि इस का मालिक कौन है, जहाज को क्यों छोड़ा गया और उस की कीमत क्या थी । मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो हम इंक्वायरी करायेंगे । तो हम इंक्वायरी चाह रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : इन्होंने सब बोल तो दिया है । He has replied who is the owner and why the plane was left behind.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : और क्यों छोड़े हुए हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because, he cannot operate it. How can he take it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It could not operate now. So, they are not taking it. They have to pay money to the air port and customs authorities. But they are not turning up to pay the money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th April, 1981/Chaitra 19, 1903 (Saka

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